

The Gazette



of India

No. 34] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1952

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published during the week ending the 19th August 1952 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
113	S. R. O. 351, dated the 30th July 1952.	Ministry of Labour.	Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Calcutta.
4	S. R. O. 1405, dated the 7th August 1952.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture.	Amendments made in the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952.
115	S. R. O. 1406, dated the 9th August 1952.	Ministry of Commerce and Industry.	Nomination of the persons as members of the Central Tea Board.
116	S. R. O. 1429, dated the 12th August 1952.	Ministry of Law.	Further amendments made in the Representation of the People (Conduct of Elections and Election Petitions) Rules, 1951.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

New Delhi, the 14th August 1952

S.R.O. 1432.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 32 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Central Government hereby directs that a census shall be taken of all firearms in the State of Rajasthan by whomsoever held and hereby empowers the Deputy Superintendents of Police or, where there are no Deputy Superintendents of Police, Superintendents of Police in that State to take such census in the areas in their respective charges.

[No. 9/36/52-Police(I).]

U. K. GHOSHAL, Dy. Secy.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA**Control Office***Bombay, the 12th August 1952*

S.R.O. 1433.—In pursuance of the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department No. 12(13)-FI/47, dated the 25th March 1947, the Reserve Bank hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Reserve Bank of India No. F.E.R.A.10/47-R.B., dated the 25th March 1947:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Notification entry No. 7—

"Bank of Communications" shall be omitted.

[No. F.E.R.A.114/52-R.B.]

B. RAMA RAU,

Governor.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)**CENTRAL EXCISES***New Delhi, the 16th August 1952*

S.R.O. 1434.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

In the said Rules:—

1. In sub-rule (6) of rule 83 for the words "within three days", the words "within seven days" shall be substituted.
2. In the table under the heading "Forms" in Appendix I —
 - (a) for the words and brackets "(Cane Sugar Factories)" in column 2 against Central Excise Series Nos. 44, 74 and 76, the words and brackets "(Central Sugar Factories)" shall be substituted.
 - (b) for the words and brackets "(Gur Refineries)" in column 2 against Central Excise Series Nos. 45, 75 and 77, the words and brackets "(Central Refineries)" shall be substituted.
3. For the forms—
 - R. G.-6 (C) (Central Excise Series No. 44),
 - R. G.-6 (G) (Central Excise Series No. 45),
 - R. T.-7 (C) (Central Excise Series No. 74),
 - R. T.-7 (G) (Central Excise Series No. 75),
 - R. T.-8 (C) (Central Excise Series No. 76), and
 - R. T.-8 (G) (Central Excise Series No. 77)

the following forms shall respectively be substituted, namely:—

"Central Excise Series No. 44

Form R. G.-6 (0)

REGISTER OF DAILY MANUFACTURE

(Rule 83)

(FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES)

Season 19 _____ 19 _____

Date _____

Name of Factory _____

Crop Day _____

Clarification process used _____

Sl. No.	Particulars	On date	To date	Total for the month or for the period as the case may be. (To be entered at the end of the month and at the end of the period.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	<i>Cane Crushing—</i>			
	Number of hours actual crushing . . . . .	.	.
	Number of hours lost . . . . .	.	.
	Total cane milled Mds. . . . .	.	.
	Total nett mixed juice obtained. " . . . . .	.	.

1	2	3	4	5
<hr/>				
*2.	<i>Juice and added water—</i>			
	Average gross mixed juice per cent. cane	.	.	.
	Correction per cent. mixed juice	.	.	.
	Average nett mixed juice per cent. cane	.	.	.
	Average added water per cent. cane	.	.	.
3.	<i>Sugars—</i>			
	Total sugar bagged (No. of bags).	.	.	.
	Quantity of sugar bagged Mds.	.	.	.
*4.	<i>Molasses—</i>			
	Total molasses sent out Mds.	.	.	.
5.	<i>Recovery—</i>			
	Estimated recovery of sugar per cent. cane	.	.	.
	Estimated production of molasses per cent. cane	.	.	.
*6	<i>Bagasse per cent. cane.</i>			
	Filter cake per cent. cane	.	.	.
**7	<i>Analysis—</i>			
	Cane	.	.	Sugar per cent.
		.	.	Fibre per cent.
	Primary juice	.	.	Sugar per cent.
		.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	Mixed juice	.	.	Sugar per cent.
		.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	Last juice	.	.	Sugar per cent.
		.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	Clarified juice	.	.	Sugar per cent.
		.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	Filter press juice	.	.	Sugar per cent.
		.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	Unsulphured syrup	.	.	Sugar per cent.
		.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	Sulphured syrup	.	.	Sugar per cent.
		.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	Masseccuite A	.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	Masseccuite B	.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	Masseccuite C	.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	Masseccuite D	.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	<i>Molasses—</i>			
	A. Heavy	.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	A. Light	.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	B. Heavy	.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	B. Light	.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	C. Heavy	.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	C. Light	.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.
	D. Light	.	.	Brix per cent.
		.	.	Purity.

1	2	3	4	5
	<i>Magma—</i>			
	Purity of A. Magma			
	Purity of B. Magma			
	Purity of C. Magma			
	Sugars (Average)	Sugar per cent.		
		Moisture per cent.		
	Final Molasses	Sugar per cent.		
		Brix per cent.		
		Purity.		
	Bagasse	Sugar per cent.		
		Water per cent.		
		Fibre per cent.		
	Filter cake	Sugar per cent.		
	Lime Kiln gas	CO ₂ per cent.		
	Boiler Feed water	pH Temperature.		
	Temperature of clear juice			
***8	Quantity of other materials used	Mds.		
***9	Analysis of other materials used			
		Sugar per cent.		
		Brix per cent.		
		Purity.		
		Reducing sugar per cent.		
		Ash per cent.		
		****Available sugar per cent.		
		Net Rendement.		

Signature of the owner or person authorised.

*To be recorded with such accuracy as the factory equipment permits.

**The methods for making these determinations should be communicated to the Collector within three days after the commencement of the season and any subsequent changes intimated to him immediately. In these analysis 'Sugar' means 'Direct Pol'.

***To be recorded by factories which use other materials in addition to cane or when any ugar is reprocessed or refined.

****For determination of the available sugar in any Suga House Product, the S. J. M. formula should be used.

Central Excise Series No. 45

Form R. G.-6 (G)

REGISTER OF DAILY MANUFACTURE

(Rule 83)

(FOR CENTRAL REFINERIES)

Season 19____-19____ Date____
 Name of Factory____ Address____
 Clarification Process used____

Sl. No.	Particulars	On date	To date	Total for the month or for the period as the case may be. (To be entered at the end of the month and at the end of the period).
1	2	3	4	5
1	<i>Gur Melting—</i>			
	Weight of Gur melted	Mds.	.	
	Weight of drainings melted	"	.	
	Total melt	"	.	

1	2	3	4	5
2 Sugars—				
	Total sugar bagged (No. of bags)	.	.	.
	Quantity of sugar bagged	.	.	Mds.
*3 Molasses and waste drainings—				
	Total molasses sent out	.	.	Mds.
	Total drainings sent out	.	.	„
*4 Filter cake per cent melt				
	Chips per cent melt	.	.	.
**5 Analysis—				
Gur	.	.	.	Sugar per cent
				Brix per cent
				Purity
				Reducing sugar
				per cent.
				Ash per cent
				***Net Rendement
Drainings melted	.	.	.	Sugar per cent
				Brix per cent
				Purity
				Reducing sugar
				per cent.
				Ash per cent.
				Net Rendement
Melted Gur liquor	.	.	.	Sugar per cent.
				Brix per cent
				Purity
Clarified liquor	.	.	.	Sugar per cent
				Brix per cent
				Purity
Massecuite A	.	.	.	Brix per cent
				Purity
Massecuite B	.	.	.	Brix per cent
				Purity
Massecuite C	.	.	.	Brix per cent
				Purity
Massecuite D	.	.	.	Brix per cent
				Purity
Molasses—				
A. Heavy	.	.	.	Brix per cent
				Purity
A. Light	.	.	.	Brix per cent
				Purity
B. Heavy	.	.	.	Brix per cent
				Purity
B. Light	.	.	.	Brix per cent
				Purity
C. Heavy	.	.	.	Brix per cent
				Purity
C. Light	.	.	.	Brix per cent
				Purity
D. Light	.	.	.	Brix per cent
				Purity
Magma—				
Purity of A. Magma	.	.	.	.
Purity of B. Magma	.	.	.	.
Purity of C. Magma	.	.	.	.

Sugars (Average)	.	.	Sugar per cent
Final molasses	.	.	Moisture per cent
			Sugar per cent
			Brix per cent
			Purity
Filter Cake	.	.	Sugar per cent
Chips	.	.	Sugar per cent
Boiler feed water	.	.	pH

Temperature

Temperature of Clarified liquor.

****6 Quantity of other materials used:—

Mds.

****7 Analysis of other materials used—

Sugar per cent	.	.	.	.	.
Brix per cent	.	.	.	.	.
Purity	.	.	.	.	.
Reducing sugar per cent	.	.	.	.	.
Ash per cent	.	.	.	.	.
Available sugar per cent	.	.	.	.	.
**** Net Rendement	.	.	.	.	.

Signature of Owner or person authorised.

*To be recorded with such accuracy as the factory equipment permits.

**The methods for making these determinations should be communicated to the Collector within three days after the commencement of the season and any subsequent changes intimated to him immediately. In these analysis 'Sugar' means "Direct Pol."

***Net Rendement = Sugar per cent minus Reducing sugar per cent minus $3.5 \times$ Ash per cent.

****To be recorded by factories where material other than Gur is reprocessed.

****For determination of the available sugar in any Sugar House Product, S. J. M. formula should be used.

Central Excise Series No. 74

Range _____
Circle _____

Form R. T.-7 (C)

(FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES)

PERIODICAL/MONTHLY MANUFACTURING REPORT

(Rule 83)

Season. 19____19____

Report No. _____ For the Period Month of _____

Name and address of factory _____

Regd. No. of factory _____

Clarification process used _____

Serial No.	Particulars	For the period/ month	Since beginning of season
1	2	3	4

1 Cane Crushing—

*Date and time of commencement of season	.	.	.
Duration of run	.	.	days.
Total number of hours in duration of run	.	.	.
Number of hours actual crushing	.	.	.
Total cane milled	.	.	Mds.
Total nett mixed juice obtained	.	.	"

	2	3	4
2 <i>Juice and added water—</i>			
Average gross mixed juice per cent cane	.	.	.
Correction per cent mixed juice	.	.	.
Average nett mixed juice per cent cane	.	.	.
Average added water per cent cane	.	.	.
3 <i>Sugars—</i>			
Total sugar bagged (No. of bags)	.	.	.
Quantity of sugar bagged	.	.	Mds.
Quantity of sugar in process (a)	.	.	"
Total sugar made	.	.	"
Sugar recovered from previous season's process	.	.	"
Sugar from previous season's re-melted sugar or other sources.	.	.	"
Total nett sugar made	.	.	"
4 <i>Molasses—</i>			
Total molasses sent out	.	.	Mds.
Quantity of molasses in process (a)	.	.	"
Total molasses produced	.	.	"
Molasses recovered from previous season's process	.	.	"
Molasses from previous season's remelted sugar or other sources.	.	.	"
Total nett molasses produced	.	.	"
5 <i>Recovery—</i>			
Average recovery of sugar per cent cane	.	.	.
Average production of final molasses per cent cane	.	.	.
6 Bagasses per cent cane	.	.	.
Filter Cake per cent cane	.	.	.
7 Analysis ** (c)	.	.	.
Cane	.	.	Sugar per cent
	.	.	Fibre per cent
Primary Juice	.	.	Sugar per cent
	.	.	Brix per cent
	.	.	Purity
Mixed juice	.	.	Sugar per cent
	.	.	Brix per cent
	.	.	Purity
Last Juice	.	.	Sugar per cent
	.	.	Brix per cent
	.	.	Purity
Clarified juice	.	.	Sugar per cent
	.	.	Brix per cent
	.	.	Purity
Filter press juice	.	.	Sugar per cent
	.	.	Brix per cent
	.	.	Purity
Unsulphured Syrup	.	.	Sugar per cent
	.	.	Brix per cent
	.	.	Purity
Sulphured Syrup	.	.	Sugar per cent
	.	.	Brix per cent
	.	.	Purity
<i>Massecurite—</i>			
"	.	.	A Brix per cent
	.	.	Purity
"	.	.	B Brix per cent
	.	.	Purity
"	.	.	C Brix per cent
	.	.	Purity
"	.	.	D Brix per cent
	.	.	Purity
<i>Molasses (b)—</i>			
A. Heavy	.	.	Brix per cent
	.	.	Purity

1	2	3	4
A. Light	Brix per cent		
	Purity		
B. Heavy	Brix per cent		
	Purity		
B. Light	Brix per cent		
	Purity		
C. Heavy	Brix per cent		
	Purity		
C. Light	Brix per cent		
	Purity		
D. Light	Brix per cent		
	Purity		
Magma	Purity of A. Magma		
	Purity of B. Magma		
	Purity of C. Magma		
Sugars (Average)	Sugar per cent (c)		
	Moisture per cent		
Final Molasses	Sugar per cent		
	Brix per cent		
	Purity		
Bagasse	Sugar per cent		
	Water per cent		
	Fibre per cent		
Filter Cake	Sugar per cent		
Lime kiln gas	CO ₂ per cent		
Boiler Feed Water	pH		
	Temperature		
Temperature of clear juice.			
8 Clarification Control—			
Hydrogen-ion-concentration (pH) of raw juice (average) .			
Hydrogen-ion-concentration (pH) of limed and sulphured juice (average).			
Hydrogen-ion-concentration (pH) of clarified juice (average) .			
Hydrogen-ion-concentration (pH) of unsulphured syrup (average).			
Hydrogen-ion-concentration (pH) of sulphured syrup (average).			
Milk of lime % by volume of mixed juice. Density in B ₆ .			
Hydrogen-ion-concentration (pH) of Filter Press Juice .			
For carbonation factories only—			
Hydrogen-ion-concentration (pH) of second carbonated juice (average).			
9 Quantities of Water used—			
(a) In the pans and for dilution of molasses			
(b) In the centrifugal machines and for magma making			
(c) At filter presses or vacuum filters for washing cake			
10 Quantity of other materials used—			
	Mds.		
11 Analysis of other materials used—			
Sugar per cent			
Brix per cent			
Purity			
Reducing sugar per cent			
Ash per cent			
Available sugar per cent			
Net Rendement			

12 *Stock in process as on—*

Serial No.	Particulars	Cubic feet	Brix	Purity	Mds.	Available sugar Mds.	Molasses Mds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Juice . . .						
2	Syrup . . .						
3	Masseccutes . . .						
	A.						
	B.						
	C.						
	D.						
4	Light Molasses . . .						
	A.						
	B.						
	C.						
	D.						
5	Heavy Molasses . . .						
	A.						
	B.						
	C.						
6	Other materials in process.						
7	Sugar unbagged . . .						
8	Total						

13 *Sugar Balance—*

Sl. No.	Particulars	Cane-100	
		For the period/month	Since beginning of season
1	Sugar in cane		
2	Sugar in mixed juice		
3	Sugar in Bagasse		
4	Sugar in Filter Cake		
5	Sugar in Molasses		
6	Sugar in sugars		
7	Sugar undetermined		
8	Total losses (in Bagasse, Filter Cake Molasses and Undetermined).		

I hereby declare that the figures given in this return are complete and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date _____

Signature of the owner or person authorised.

*To be filled up in the first report only.

**The methods followed for making these determinations should be communicated within 3 days after the commencement of the season and any subsequent changes intimated immediately.

(a) Should relate to the end of the period/month and should be the same as given under item 12 (stock in process).

(b) In case of 3 masseccute system, the brix and purities of C Heavy and D light molasses are not to be given.

(c) Sugar means 'Direct Pol'.

NOTE.—The return in this form must be prepared for each period/month throughout the working season of the factory and must be submitted within a week of the close of the period/month.

Range
Circle

Form R. T.—7 (G)

(FOR CENTRAL REFINERIES)
PERIODICAL/MONTHLY MANUFACTURING REPORT
(Rule 83)

Season 19.....19 of Report No.....for the Period/Month

Name and address of the factory.
Regd. No. of factory.
Clarification process used.

Sl. No.	Particulars	for the Period/ month	Since beginning of season.
1	2	3	4
1	<i>Gur melting —</i>		
	Number of days actual melting Days		
	Weight of Gur melted Mds.		
	Weight of drainings melted "		
	Total melt		
2	<i>Sugars—</i>		
	Total sugar bagged (No. of bags)		
	Quantity of sugar bagged Mds.		
	Quantity of sugar in process "		
	Total sugar made "		
	Sugar recovered from previous season's process. . . . "		
	Sugar from previous season's remelted		
	Sugar or other sources "		
	Total net sugar made "		
3	<i>Molasses and waste drainings —</i>		
	Total molasses sent out Mds.		
	Quantity of molasses in process "		
	Total molasses produced "		
	Molasses recovered from previous season's process "		
	Molasses recovered from previous season's remelted sugar or other sources "		
	Total Net molasses produced "		
	Total Drainings sent out		
4	<i>Recovery—</i>		
	Sugar per cent. melt		
	Molasses per cent. melt		
5	Filter cake Per cent melt		
	Chips "		
6	<i>Analysis ** (b)</i>		
	Gur Sugar per cent.		
		Brix per cent.	
		Purity	
		Reducing sugar per cent.	
		Ash per cent.	
		Net Rendement	

1	2	3	4
---	---	---	---

Drainings melted.

		Sugar per cent.
		Brix per cent.
		Purity
		Reducing sugar per cent.
		Ash per cent.
		Net rendement

<i>Melted Gur liquor</i>	.	.	.	Sugar per cent.
				Brix per cent.
				Purity

Clarified liquor	.	.	.	Sugar per cent.
				Brix per cent.
				Purity

Masseccuite	A	.	.	Brix per cent.
				Purity

"	B	.	.	Brix per cent.
				Purity

"	C	.	.	Brix per cent.
				Purity

"	D	.	.	Brix per cent.
				Purity

Molasses (a)

A. Heavy	.	.	.	Brix per cent.
				Purity

A. Light	.	.	.	Brix per cent.
				Purity

B. Heavy	.	.	.	Brix per cent.
				Purity

B. Light	.	.	.	Brix per cent.
				Purity

C. Heavy	.	.	.	Brix per cent.
				Purity

C. Light	.	.	.	Brix per cent.
				Purity

D. Light	.	.	.	Brix per cent.
				Purity

Magma—

Purity of A Magma

Purity of B Magma

Purity of C Magma

Sugars (Average)	Sugar per cent. (b)
	Moisture per cent.

Final Molasses	Sugar per cent.
	Brix per cent.
	Purity

Filter cake	Sugar per cent.
-------------	-----------------

Chips	Sugar per cent.
-------	-----------------

Boiler feed water	PH
	Temperature

Temperature of clarified liquor

7 Clarifications control—

Hydrogen-ion-concentration	(pH) of
raw limed liquor (average)	

"	(pH) of
---	---------

"	(pH) of
---	---------

muddy liquor (average)	(pH) of
------------------------	---------

Hydrogen-ion-concentration	(pH) of
clarified liquor (average)	

8 Quantity of other materials used.

Mds.

1	2	3	4
<i>Analysis of other materials used.—</i>			
	Sugar per cent.	.	.
	Brix per cent.	.	.
	Purity	.	.
	Reducing sugar per cent.	.	.
	Ash per cent.	.	.
	Available sugar per cent.	.	.
	Net Rendement	.	.

10 *Sugar balance—*

Sl. No.	Particulars	Melt for the period/month	100 to date
1	Sugar in melt	.	.
2	Sugar in filter cake	.	.
3	Sugar in chips	.	.
4	Sugar in molasses	.	.
5	Sugar in sugars	.	.
6	Sugar undetermined	.	.
7	Total losses (in Filter Cake, Chips Molasses and Undetermined)		

11 *Stock in process as on—*

Sl. No.	Particulars	Cubic feet	Brix	Purity	Mds.	Available Sugar Mds.	Molasses Mds.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Liquor						
2	Masseccutes						
	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
3	Light Molasses						
	A						
	B						
	C						
	D						
4	Heavy Molasses						
	A						
	B						
	C						
5	Other Materials in process						
6	Sugar unbagged						
7	Total						

I hereby declare that the figures given in this return are complete and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date.....

Signature of the owner or person authorised.

NOTES.—

(a) In case of 3 masseccute system the brix and purities of C Heavy & D Light molasses are not to be given.

(b) "Sugar" means "Direct Pol".

The return in this form must be prepared for each period/month throughout the working season of the factory and must be submitted within a week of the close of the period/month.

**The methods followed for making these determinations should be communicated within 3 days after the commencement of the season and any subsequent changes intimated immediately.

Central Excise Series No. 76.

Range.....
Circle.....

Form E. T.-9 (0)

(FOR CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES)

FINAL MANUFACTURING REPORT FOR SEASONS 19

(Rule 83)

Name and address of Factory.

Reg. No. of factory.

Clarification Process used.

Sl. No.	Particulars	This season	Last season
1.	<i>Time Account.—</i>		
	Date start		
	Date finish		
	Duration of season	Days	
	Total days actual crushing	"	
	Total hours actual crushing	"	
	Total hours lost		
	(i) Cane shortage		
	(ii) Mechanical		
	(iii) Process		
	(iv) Miscellaneous.		
2.	<i>Cane Crushed.—</i>		
	(i) Own Estate Cane	Mds.	
	(ii) Gate Cane	"	
	(iii) Outstation cane (a)	"	
	Rail Cane	"	
	Other than rail cane	"	
	(iv) Total	"	
	Total nett mixed juice obtained	"	
3.	<i>Juice and added water.—</i>		
	Average gross mixed juice per cent. cane.		
	Correction per cent. mixed juice.		
	Average nett mixed juice per cent. cane.		
	Average added water per cent. cane.		
4.	<i>Sugars.—</i>		
	Total sugar bagged.		
	(i) No. of bags. }	Mds.	
	(ii) Quantity		
	Sugar in process, if any }	"	
	Total sugar made	"	
	Sugar recovered from previous seasons process	"	
	Sugar from previous season's remelted sugar or other sources }	"	
	Total net sugar made	"	
5.	<i>Molasses.—</i>		
	Total molasses sent out	Mds.	
	Molasses in process, if any	"	
	Total molasses produced	"	
	Molasses recovered from previous season's process.	"	
	Molasses from previous season's remelted sugar or other sources	"	
	Total nett molasses produced	"	

Sl. No.	Particulars	This season	Last season
6.	<i>Recovery.</i> —		
	Average recovery of sugar per cent. cane		
	Average production of final molasses per cent. cane		
7.	Bagasses per cent. cane.		
	Filter cake Do.		
8.	<i>Stores Used.</i> —		
	Coal per cent. cane		
	(i) Trial		
	(ii) Season		
	Firewood per cent. cane		
	(i) Trial		
	(ii) Season		
	Other fuel per cent. cane.		
	(i) Trial		
	(ii) Season		
	For previous off-season		
	Coal	Mds.	
	Firewood	"	
	Other fuel	"	
	Lime per cent. cane		
	Lime stone (b) per cent. cane		
	Coke (b) Do.		
	Sulphur per cent. cane		
	Lubricants (oils and greases) lbs. per 100 mds. cane		
	Filter cloth sq. yds. per 100 mds. cane		
	Filter bags. Number per 100 mds. cane		
	Gunny bags for sugar. Number per 100 mds. cane		
	Washing soda lbs. per 100 mds. cane		
	Caustic soda lbs. per 100 mds. cane		
	Superphosphate (for juice clarification) per 100 mds. cane.		
	(Mention variety) Single, double or triple		
	Hydros lbs. per 100 mds. cane		
	E. O. lbs. per 100 mds. cane		
	Blue lbs. per 100 mds. cane		
	Filter aids lbs. per 100 mds. cane		
9.	<i>Analysis.</i> —(d)		
	Cane	Sugar per cent.	
		Fibre per cent.	
	Primary juice	Sugar per cent.	
		Brix per cent.	
		Purity.	
	Mixed juice	Sugar per cent.	
		Brix per cent.	
		Purity	
	Last juice	Sugar per cent.	
		Brix per cent.	
		Purity	
	Clarified juice	Sugar per cent.	
		Brix per cent.	
		Purity	
	Filter Press Juice	Sugar per cent.	
		Brix per cent.	
		Purity	
	Unsulphured Syrup	Sugar per cent.	
		Brix per cent.	
		Purity	
	Sulphured Syrup	Sugar per cent.	
		Brix per cent.	
		Purity	

Sl. No.	Particulars	This season	Last season
	Massecuite A Brix per cent. Purity		
	" B Brix per cent. Purity		
	" C Brix per cent. Purity		
	" D Brix per cent. Purity.		
	<i>Molasses (c).—</i>		
	A Heavy Brix per cent. Purity		
	A Light Brix per cent. Purity		
	B Heavy Brix per cent. Purity		
	B Light Brix per cent. Purity		
	C Light Brix per cent. Purity		
	D Light Brix per cent. Purity.		
	<i>Magma.—</i>		
	Purity of A Magma		
	Purity of B Magma		
	Purity of C Magma		
	Sugars (average) Sugar per cent. (d) Moisture per cent.		
	Final molasses Sugar per cent. Brix per cent. Purity		
	Bagasse Sugar per cent. Water per cent. Fibre per cent.		
	Filter cake Sugar per cent.		
	Limekiln Gas Co ₂ per cent.		
	Boiler Feed Water pH		
	Temperature of clear juice Temperature		
10.	Quantities of water used		
	(a) In the pans and in dilution of molasses.		
	(b) In the centrifugal machines and in magma making.		
	(c) In the filter press or in vacuum filters.		

II. Sugar Balance.—

Sl. No.	Particulars	Cane	100
		This season	Last season
1.	Sugar in cane		
2.	Sugar in mixed juice		
3.	Sugar in Bagasse		
4.	Sugar in Filter cake		
5.	Sugar in Final Molasses		

Sl. No.	Particulars	Cane	
		This season	100 Last season
6.	Sugar in sugars		
7.	Sugar undetermined		
8.	Total losses (In Bagasse, Filter cake Molasses and Undetermined).		

I hereby declare that the figures given in this return are complete and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signature of the owner or person authorised.

Date.....

NOTE.—(a) Outstation cane is the cane weighed and purchased at a centre other than at the factory gate.

b) For carbonation factories only.

(c) In case of 3 massecuite system, brix and purities of C Heavy and D light molasses are not to be given.

(d) "Sugar" means "Direct Pol".

Central Excise Series No. 77.

Range.....

Circle.....

Form R. T.-8(G)

(FOR CENTRAL REFINERIES)

INAL MANUFACTURING REPORT FOR SEASON 19.....19

(Rule 83)

Name and address of Factory

Regd. No. of factory

Clarification process used.

Sl. No.	Particulars	This season	Last season
1.	<i>Gur Melting.</i> —		
	Date start		
	Date finish		
	Duration of season	Days	
	Total days actual melting		
	Gur melted	Mds.	
	Drainings melted	"	
	Total melt	"	
2.	<i>Sugars.</i> —		
	Total sugar bagged (No. of bags)		
	Quantity of sugar bagged	Mds.	
	Quantity of sugar in process if any	"	
	Total sugar made	"	
	Sugar recovered from previous season's process	"	
	Sugar from previous season's remelted sugar or other sources	"	
	Total nett sugar made	"	

Sl. No.	Particulars	This season	Last season
3	<i>Molasses and Waste Drainings.—</i>		
	Total molasses sent out		Mds.
	Quantity of molasses in process		"
	Total molasses produced		"
	Molasses recovered from previous season's process		"
	Molasses from previous season's remelted sugar or other sources		"
	Total nett molasses produced		"
	Total drainings sent out		"
4	<i>Recovery.—</i>		
	Sugar per cent. melt.		
	Molasses per cent. melt		
5	Filter cake	per cent melt	
	Chips	"	
6	<i>Stores used.—</i>		
	Coal	"	
	Other fuel (give name)	"	
	Total fuel in terms of coal	"	
	Lime	"	
	Sulphur	"	
	Lubricants (oils and greases)	Lbs.	
		per 100 Mds. melt.	
	Filter cloth	Sq. Yds. per 100 mds. melt.	
	Filter bags	No. per 100 mds. melt	
	Gunny bags for sugar	No. per 100 mds. melt	
7	<i>Analysis—(b).—</i>		
	Gur	Sugar per cent. Brix per cent. Purity. Reducing sugar per cent. Ash per cent. Net rendement.	
	Drainings melted	Sugar per cent. Brix per cent. Purity. Reducing sugar per cent. Ash per cent. Net rendement.	
	Melted gur liquor	Sugar per cent. Brix per cent. Purity.	
	Clarified liquor	Sugar per cent. Brix per cent. Purity.	
	<i>Mussecuite.—</i>		
	" A	Brix per cent. Purity.	
	" B	Brix per cent. Purity.	
	" C	Brix per cent. Purity.	
	" D	Brix per cent. Purity.	
	<i>Molasses (a).—</i>		
	A Heavy	Brix per cent. Purity.	
	A Light	Brix per cent. Purity.	
	B Heavy	Brix per cent. Purity.	
	B Light	Brix per cent. Purity.	

Sl. No.	Particulars	This Season	Last Season
C Heavy	Brix per cent. Purity.		
C Light	Brix per cent. Purity.		
D Light	Brix per cent. Purity.		
<i>Magma.—</i>			
	Purity of A Magma.		
	Purity of B Magma.		
	Purity of C Magma.		
	Sugars (Average)	Sugar per cent. (b) Moisture per cent.	
	Final molasses	Sugar per cent. Brix per cent. Purity.	
	Filter Cake	Sugar per cent.	
	Chips	Sugar per cent.	
	Boiler Feed Water		
	pH		
	Temperature.		
	Temperature of clarified liquor		

8. *Sugar Balance.* -

Sl. No.	Particulars.	Melt	100
		This Season.	Last Season
1.	Sugar in melt		
2.	Sugar in filter cake		
3.	Sugar in chips		
4.	Sugar in molasses		
5.	Sugar in sugars		
6.	Sugar undetermined		
7.	Total losses (in Filter cake, Chips, Molasses and Undetermined)		

I hereby declare that the figures given in this return are complete and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Date.....

Signature of the owner or person authorised.

NOTE.—

- (a) In case of 3 massecuite system, the brix and purities of C Heavy and D Light molasses are not to be given.
 (b) 'Sugar' means 'Direct Pol'.

[No. 19]

A. K. MUKHARJI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 14th August 1952

S.R.O. 1435.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to authorise the Director, Civil Supplies and Deputy Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Simla, to exercise the powers of the Controller under Clause 4D of the said Order within the State of Punjab.

[No. SC(A)-4(32).]

S.R.O. 1436.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943, the Central Government is pleased to authorise the Director, Civil Supplies and Deputy Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Simla, to exercise the powers of the Controller under Clause 5C of the said Order within the State of Punjab.

[No. SC(A)-4(32)A.]

D. HEJMADI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 23rd August 1952

S.R.O. 1437.—*Corrigendum.*—In the Central Government Notification No. S.R.O. 1146, dated 28th June 1952, published at pages 1003—1015 of the *Gazette of India*, Part II—Section 3, dated the 5th July 1952:—

1. On page 1011 in column 2 of Form CST No. 3A Part I against serial No. 9 for "Stock held in—" read "Stock held on—".

2. On page 1014—

(i) in the line "I do hereby—as I can ascertain, accurate and" appearing at the end of Form C.S.T. No. 5 after "accurate and" read "complete."

(ii) After the words "Signature of Manager or" in the last line of the said form read "Managing Agents".

[No. 9(5)-Tex.1/49.]

S. A. TECKCHANDANI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 23rd August 1952

S.R.O. 1438.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (LXX of 1950), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. S.R.O. 656, dated the 22nd September, 1950, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, for the entries:—

"All Commissioners of Civil Supplies	within their respective jurisdiction.
Director Civil Supplies, Hyderabad.	In the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad."

the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"All Collectors in the State of Hyderabad.	within their respective Districts.
The Commissioner of Civil Supplies, Hyderabad.	In the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad."

[No. 2(2)PC/52-I.]

S.R.O. 1439.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (LXX of 1950), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of

the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. S.R.O. 654, dated the 22nd September 1950, namely:—

For the Schedule annexed to the said notification, the following Schedule shall be substituted, namely:—

“THE SCHEDULE

Designation of officers	Territorial limits
All Collectors	within their respective Districts.
The Commissioner of Civil Supplies of Hyderabad.	In the cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.”

[No. 2(2)PC/52-II.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 20th August, 1952

S.R.O. 1440—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (LXX of 1950), and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. S.R.O. 503, dated the 2nd September 1950, in so far as it relates to the fixation of maximum price of soda ash, the Central Government hereby fixes the following Schedule of maximum price in respect of 396 cwts. (gross) of soda ash imported from France per s.s. “JAL RAJENDRA” during the month of May 1952 by Messrs. Gulabroy Mahadeo, 178 Harrison Road, Calcutta (7).

SCHEDULE

Variety of Soda Ash	Maximum price that may be charged by the importer	Maximum price that may be charged by a distributor	Maximum price that may be charged by wholesale dealer	Maximum price that may be charged by a retail dealer
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Soda Ash	Rs. 25/5/- per cwt. Ex-Go-down/F.O.R. Calcutta	The price specified in Column 2 PLUS (a) actual railway freight by goods train or actual transport charges by sea from Calcutta to the place of destination, and (b) handling charges not exceeding annas eight per cwt.”	The price specified in Column 3 PLUS a margin not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in Column 4 PLUS a margin not exceeding Rs. 1/12/- per cwt.

NOTE.—These prices are exclusive of local taxes such as Sales Tax, Octroi and other local taxes which may be charged extra.

[No. P.C. 7(18)/52]

S.R.O. 1441—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (LXX of 1950), and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. S.R.O. 503, dated the 2nd September 1950, in so far as it relates to the fixation of maximum price of caustic soda, the Central Government hereby fixes the following Schedule of maximum price in respect of 737 cwts (gross) of caustic soda imported from the United States of America per s.s. "Steel Architect" during the month of July 1952 by Messrs. Jiva Kuka and Co., Princess Street, Bombay 2.

SCHEDULE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Variety of Caustic Soda.	Maximum price that may be charged by the importer.	Maximum price that may be charged by a distributor.	Maximum price that may be charged by a wholesale dealer.	Maximum price that may be charged by a retail dealer.
Caustic Soda (flake).	Rs. 49/9/3/ per cwt. Ex-Godown/F.O.R. Bombay.	The price specified in Column 2 PLUS (a) actual railway freight by goods train or actual transport charges by sea from Bombay to the place of destination, and (b) handling charges not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in Column 3 PLUS a margin not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in Column 4 PLUS a margin not exceeding Rs. 1/12/- per cwt.

NOTE.—These prices are exclusive of local taxes such as Sales Tax, Octroi and other local taxes which may be charged extra.

[No. P.O. 7(8)/58.]

S.R.O. 1442—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (LXX of 1950) and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. S.R.O. 503, dated the 2nd September 1950, in so far as it relates to the fixation of maximum price of soda ash, the Central Government hereby fixes the following Schedule of maximum price in respect of 496 cwts (gross) of soda ash imported from France per s.s. "Citta Di Vinareggio" during the month of May 1952 by the Eastern Import and Export Company, Jan Mansion, Sir Phirozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay.

SCHEDULE

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Variety of Soda Ash.	Maximum price that may be charged by the Importer.	Maximum price that may be charged by a distributor.	Maximum price that may be charged by a wholesale dealer.	Maximum price that may be charged by a retail dealer.
Soda Ash . . .	Rs. 24/13/6 per cwt. Ex-Go-down/F.O.R. Bombay.	The price specified in Column 2 PLUS (a) actual railway freight by goods train or actual transport charges by sea from Bombay to the place of destination, and (b) handling charges not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in Column 3 PLUS a margin not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in Column 4 PLUS a margin not exceeding Rs. 1/12 per cwt.

NOTE.—These prices are exclusive of local taxes such as Sales Tax, Octroi and other local taxes which may be charged extra.

[No. PC 7(34)52.]

S. A. R. CHARY, Asstt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

(Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 11th August 1952

S.R.O. 1443.—Under Section 4(VIII) of the Indian Cotton Cess Act 1923 XIV of 1923) the Central Government are pleased to nominate Shri S. T. More to represent the Cotton growing industry in Bombay State on the Indian Central Cotton Committee *vice* Shri S. R. Rane resigned.

[No. F.1-20/52-CJ.]

By Order,

J. S. RAJ. Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 18th August 1952

S.R.O. 1444.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Indian Oilseeds Committee Rules, 1947 which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946. (IX of 1946), is published as required by sub-section 1 of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th September, 1952.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In sub-rule (4) of rule 21 of the said Rules condition (i) shall be omitted and conditions (ii) and (iii) shall be renumbered as (i) and (ii) respectively.

[No. F.5-109/51-Com.II.]

S.R.O. 1445.—The following draft of an amendment to the Indian Oilseeds Committee Provident Fund Rules 1949, which is proposed to be made in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Act, 1946 (IX of 1946), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th September, 1952. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

For clause (v) of rule 2 of the said Rules the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

“(v) “Leave” means any variety of leave recognised by the Committee”.

[No. F.5-6/52-Com.II.]

T. M. GURBAXANI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 16th August 1952

S.R.O. 1446.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 3 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, and in partial modification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture Notification No. S.R.O. 1597, dated the 18th October, 1951, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the price of the unregistered cane purchased by the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Nellikuppam in the State of Madras after the 11th June, 1952 during the crushing season 1951-52, shall be Rs. 1/12/- per maund based on a sugar recovery of nine per cent. on weight of cane and a proportionately lower price for lower sugar recovery.

[No. SY-101(1)/51-52.]

P. A. GOPALAKRISHNAN, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

PORTS

New Delhi, the 11th August 1952

S.R.O. 1447.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (4) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules regarding charges at the Port of Cochin for the hire of port craft plant and appliances, published with the notification of the former Government of Cochin, Public Works Department No. 132, dated the 26th April, 1942 (13th Medam 1117), the same having been previously published, as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

In the said notification for rule 5, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“5. For the purpose of these rules—

(a) “day” means the period from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. and “night” means the period from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M.

(b) “Period of Hire” means—

(i) in the case of floating craft the period from the time the floating craft leaves her moorings or previous duty, whichever is later, to the time she returns to her moorings or attends subsequent duty, whichever is earlier;

- (ii) in the case of port craft, plant, and appliances other than floating craft, from the time the plant is made available to the hirer till it is actually returned to the port."

[No. 6-PH(6)/51-I.]

S.R.O. 1448.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules regarding the rates to be paid for use at the Port of Cochin of the tug "Cochin" published with the notification of the former Government of Cochin, Public Works Department No 30, dated the 9th November, 1941 (24th Thulam 1117), the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

In the said rules—

1. To rule 2, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that charges at the rates prescribed for night hire shall be levied for every hour or part thereof which extends over both day and night."

2. After rule 3, the following rule shall be added, namely:—

"4. For the purpose of these rules—

(a) "Period of hire" means the period commencing from the time the tug leaves her moorings or previous duty whichever is later, to the time she returns to her moorings or attends subsequent duty, whichever is earlier.

(b) "Day" means the period from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. and "night" means the period from 6 P.M. to 6 A.M."

[No. 6-PH(6)/51-II.]

S.R.O. 1449.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908. (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the rules regarding charges at the port of Cochin for the hire of port craft, plant and appliances, published with the notification of the Government of India, in the late Department of Communications No. 11-P(53)/41, dated the 29th January, 1942, and the notification of the former Government of Cochin, Public Works Department No. 132, dated the 26th April 1942 (13th Medam 1117), the same having been previously published, as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

"In the said notifications respectively in rule 1,

1. In column 2 against item No. 6, the word "or" shall be omitted and the words "or 'Survey'" shall be added at the end; and

2. After item No. 6, the following item and entries against that item shall be inserted, namely:—

"6A. M.L. "Vasco" 5—0—0 per hour or part thereof during day.

7—3—0 per hour or part thereof during night".

[No. 6-PH(6)/51-III.]

S.R.O. 1450.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. 14 P(35)/50, dated the 12th April 1939, specifying the fees for services rendered at the Port of Kandla, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said notification, the entry under the heading "C-Water Supply" shall be numbered as entry "(1)" and after the entry as so numbered the following entry shall be added, namely:—

"(2) Supply of fresh water to country crafts and fishing boats.

Rs. -/-/6 per tin of 4 gallons."

[No. 14-P(35)/50-I.]

S.R.O. 1451.—The following draft rules for the levy of hire charges for supply of certain port materials at the Port of Kandla, which it is proposed to fix in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (j) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), are published, as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 16th September 1952.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

"Hire Charges for supply of Port materials.

1. Hire of Port Trolleys within the Port area for use other than landing and shipment of goods. Rs. -/8/- per trip.
2. Hire of Petromax light for purposes other than landing and shipment. Rs. 2/-/- per light per night."

[No. 14-P(35)/50-II.]

S.R.O. 1452.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following rule relating to the calculation of the fees or other charges leviable at the port of Cochin shall be made, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

"Calculation of fees and other charges.

In calculating the fees or other charges leviable at the port of Cochin under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), fractions of less than half an anna shall be ignored and fractions of half an anna and above shall be reckoned as one anna."

[No. 6-P(II)(9)/52.]

S.R.O. 1453.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notifications of the Government of Madras in the Finance Department (Marine) No. 26, dated the 1st March 1930, and the former Government of Cochin, Public Works Department No. 11, dated the 10th May, 1942, relating to pilotage fees at the port of Cochin, namely:—

In the said notifications:—

- (1) In the first column against item (c) for the words, figure and letters "and 6 A.M." the words and figures "and 12-00 midnight" shall be substituted
- (2) After item (c) the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

	Scale of fees payable.			Remarks.
	Rs.	As.	P.	
"(d) For either inward or outward pilotage between midnight and 6.00 A.M. and also for pilotage which commences before midnight and extends beyond midnight.	75	0	0	In addition to the fees payable under (a) and (b).

- (3) The existing items "(d), (e), (f), (g) and (h)" shall be re-lettered as items "(e), (f), (g), (h) and (i)" respectively.
- (4) After note (3), the following note shall be added at the end, namely:—

"Note (6). The Deputy Conservator may in special cases and at his discretion, waive any portion of the fee specified in the second column of item (d) above up to a maximum of 50 per cent.

[No. 6-P(II)(60)/52.]

C. PARTHASARATHY, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY

New Delhi, the 23rd August 1952

S.R.O. 1454.—In pursuance of clause (b) of section 2 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (XXX of 1952), the Central Government hereby authorises each of the persons mentioned in column 1 of the table hereto annexed to perform the functions of a competent authority under the said Act for the area specified in the corresponding entry in column 2 of the said table.

THE TABLE

Persons	Area
1. All District Magistrates in the State of Punjab.	The area falling within their respective jurisdictions.
2. All District Magistrates in the State of Orissa.	The area falling within their respective jurisdictions.
3. All Collectors in the State of Bihar.	The area falling within their respective jurisdictions.

Notifications No. 3872-WII/52, dated the 16th May 1952, No. 5793-WII/52, dated the 23rd July 1952, and No. 5985-WII/52, dated the 26th July, 1952, are hereby cancelled.

[No. 6389-WII/52.]

S. V. JOSHI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 12th August 1952

S.R.O. 1455.—In pursuance of sections 3 and 4 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. SS.21(2)(2), dated the 6th September 1948, namely:—

In the said notification, for item Nos. (4) and (21), the following items shall be substituted, namely:—

“(4) Lt. Col. C. K. Lakshmanan, Director General of Health Services.

(21) Shri M. K. Devassay, Labour Commissioner, Trivandrum.”

[No. SS.121(53-B.)]

New Delhi, the 14th August 1952

S.R.O. 1456.—In pursuance of clause (b) of section 8 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. SS.121(51), dated the 7th July, 1951, namely:—

In the said notification, for item (2), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) Lt. Col. C. K. Lakshmanan, Director General of Health Services.”

[No. SS.121(53)C.]

New Delhi, the 18th August 1952

S.R.O. 1457.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the

following amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. S.R.O. 379, dated the 25th February 1952, namely:—

In the Table annexed to the said notification.

(a) against S. No. 2 "Regional Labour Commissioner (Central), Ajmer", for the entry in column 2, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"The States of Punjab, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Ajmer, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur";

(b) against S. No. 9 "Conciliation Officer (Central), Ajmer", for the entry in column 2, the following entry shall be substituted, namely:—

"The States of Punjab, Patiala and East Punjab States Union, Ajmer, Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, Himachal Pradesh and Bilaspur";

(c) after S. No. 25 the following entry shall be added, namely:—

"26 Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central), The State of
New Delhi, Delhi"

[No. LR 1(201).J

S NEELAKANTAM, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 16th August 1952

S.R.O. 1458.—In pursuance of section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Bank Disputes) in respect of an application under section 33-A of the said Act preferred by Shri Kalpa Nath Singh of the Punjab National Bank Limited.

AWARD

BEFORE THE ALL INDIA INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (BANK DISPUTES),
BOMBAY

COMPLAINT No. 9 OF 1952 UNDER SECTION 33A OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947.

Shri Kalpa Nath Singh, Chowkidar,

Versus

The Punjab National Bank Ltd.

This is a complaint by Shri Kalpa Nath Singh against the Punjab National Bank Ltd., and it refers to the withholding of the annual increment claimed as due to the petitioner as per Section 7 of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Temporary Provisions) Act, 1951. The annual increment is Re. 1. The complaint states that all other workmen have been paid the increment due to them. This particular workman alone has not been given his annual increment. According to him he is the senior-most member of the Subordinate Staff of the Bank and in the ordinary course should have been promoted to the post of Jamadar. The Bank however has promoted somebody else for that post.

2. The reply filed by the Bank shows that there has been no breach of either Section 7 of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment and Temporary Provisions) Act, 1951, or of Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. While admitting that the increment was withheld the Bank pleads that the work of the employee was found unsatisfactory and that therefore the increment was not given. He was found to have been negligent in the performance of his duties. Particulars of such negligence are set out in detail in the Bank's reply.

3. The case was taken up for hearing on 18th July 1952. The parties have settled the matter. It was reported to us that the Bank agreed to give the workman the withheld increment. The General Secretary of the U.P. Bank Employees' Union who appeared for the workman stated that he was writing to the workman concerned to conduct himself properly hereafter. On this assurance the Bank had agreed to settle the matter. In these circumstances, no orders are necessary and our Award is to that effect.

(Sd.) S. PANCHAPAGESA SASTRY, *Chairman.*

(Sd.) M. L. TANNAN, *Member.*

(Sd.) V. L. DISOUZA, *Member.*

BOMBAY;

Dated the 28th July, 1952.

[No. LR-100(18).J

ORDER

New Delhi, the 14th August 1952

S.R.O. 1459.—Whereas the Central Government is of opinion that an industrial dispute exists between the employers in relation to the Champion Reef Gold Mining Company and their workmen regarding payment of bonus for the year 1950;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the said dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 7 and 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government hereby constitutes an Industrial Tribunal of which Shri V. N. Dikshitulu, B.A., B.L., Retired District and Sessions Judge, shall be the sole member, and refers to it the said dispute for adjudication.

[No. LR-2(370).]

N. C. KUPPUSWAMI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 16th August 1952

S.R.O. 1460.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952. (XIX of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Devi Dayal Verma, Bhopal, to be an Inspector for the whole of the State of Bhopal for the purposes of the said Act and of any scheme made thereunder in relation to factories engaged in a controlled industry or in industry connected with a mine or an oilfield.

[No. P.F.516(8).]

New Delhi, the 18th August 1952

S.R.O. 1461.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Office Establishment (Contributory Provident Fund) Rules, 1951, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 30th September 1952.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In the said Rules, for rule 4, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:

"4 These rules shall apply to every employee holding a permanent and non-pensionable post in a substantive capacity:

Provided that a person appointed on probation to a permanent post or appointed to officiate in a post which is vacant or the permanent incumbent of which does not draw any part of the pay or count service may, if he is confirmed without interruption, be allowed to join the Provident Fund with retrospective effect from the date of his joining the service:

Provided further that an employee in temporary service may also be admitted to the Provident Fund, with the written consent of the Commissioner, with retrospective effect from the date he joined the service if he has been employed in connection with the Fund for not less than a year and is in the opinion of the Commissioner, likely to remain so employed for at least another two years:

Provided further that those employees serving in the Malaria Institute of India in connection with the anti-malaria operations in the coalfields who were brought under the administrative control of the Commissioner with effect from the 1st March 1951, may also be allowed to join the Provident Fund with retrospective effect from the date of their joining the Institute."

[No. M.1(12)51.]

SADASHIVA PRASAD, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 18th August 1952

S.R.O. 1462.—The following draft of an amendment to the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Rules, 1949, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 10 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 24th November, 1952.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In rule 30 of the said Rules, after sub-rule (2), the following sub-rule shall be added at the end, namely:

“(3) A refund of duty of excise of the nature specified in sub-rule (2) may, subject to the like conditions, be also allowed in respect of the duty of excise collected on raw coal during the course of its transport to the washery where the duty of excise is again collected on the washed coal sent from the washery to the consuming centres.”

[No. M.1(17)51.]

S.R.O. 1463.—The following draft of an amendment to the Coal Mines Rescue Rules, 1939, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 59 of the Mines Act, 1952 (XXXV of 1952), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 24th November, 1952.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

In rule 19 of the said Rules, for the proviso the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

“Provided that, when it is proved to the satisfaction of the Committee or any person authorised in this behalf by the Committee, that any coal, on which the duty of excise had previously been collected—

- (a) has been used in the manufacture of any coke; or
- (b) has been sent to the washery;

and that duty has also been collected on such coke or the washed coal, as the case may be, the Committee or the authorised person may order refund to the person from whom such duty was collected of an amount equal to the duty of excise collected on the original coal less deduction of such percentage of the duty as the Central Government may, by general or special order, specify as the cost of collection of the duty:

Provided further that no claim for any such refund shall be entertained unless it is preferred within one year from the end of the quarter to which the claim relates.”

[No. M.1(17)51.]

S.R.O. 1464.—The following draft of the Mysore Gold Mines Rules, 1952 which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Mines Act, 1952 (XXXV of 1952), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 29th November 1952.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) These Rules may be called the Mysore Gold Mines Rules, 1952.
(2) They shall apply only to gold mines in the State of Mysore.
2. In these rules unless the context otherwise requires:—
 - (1) "the Act" means the Mines Act, 1952.
 - (2) "Section" means a section of the Act.
 - (3) "Superintendent" means the manager of a gold mine.
 - (4) "Medical Officer" is the duly qualified person appointed by the owner to have medical charge of the persons employed at the mine.
 - (5) "Mining Officer" includes the Superintendent, Chief Underground Agent, Chief Surveyor, Chief Engineer, Chief Metallurgist, Chief Cashier and Accountant and their respective Assistants, and others holding posts of equal importance.

CHAPTER II

POSTING-OF NOTICES, ETC.

3. For the purpose of making these rules known to all persons in and about the mine, printed copies thereof shall be posted in conspicuous places at the mine where they can be conveniently read, and every person employed in or about the mine is enjoined to thoroughly acquaint himself with them so far as they affect his duties.

4. All rules and notices shall be printed or written in such languages as the Chief Inspector shall direct and must be posted up in a position where they can be easily seen by persons frequenting the place.

5. All rules and notices posted in or about the mine must be authorised by the Superintendent.

6. Any person pulling down or otherwise defacing any rules or notices, when posted up, shall be guilty of a breach of these rules.

7. *Register of employees.*—The register maintained at every mine in accordance with sub-section (1) of Section 48 shall show the names and such other particulars of—(1) all persons directly employed in the mine; (2) all contractors and workpersons they respectively employ; and (3) all mestries, blasters and engine drivers (if any) employed by the contractors.

8. The following persons shall be deemed to be persons holding positions of supervision or management or employed in a confidential capacity, within the meaning of Section 37 of the Act:—

- (a) "Mining Officer"
- (b) "Foreman", "Assistant Foreman" and "Electricians"
- (c) "Surveyor"
- (d) Clerks, Accountants and time-keepers.

CHAPTER III

SANITARY AND HEALTH PROVISIONS

9. The Superintendent shall provide or cause to be provided underground, a supply of wholesome drinking water at points reasonably accessible to working places.

10. At every mine a suitable change house or houses with accommodation proportionate in size to the number of persons employed shall be provided for underground workmen. Proper arrangements for bathing, changing and the drying of clothing shall be made.

No person shall use an engine or boiler house for the purpose.

11. At every mine latrine and urinal accommodation on a scale approved by the Inspector shall be provided both on the surface and in the underground workings.

12. All latrines and urinals in or about a mine shall be kept in a sanitary condition.

13. At every mine arrangements shall be made for keeping the working places and travelling roads both on the surface and underground clean from excreta.

14. No person shall pollute the underground workings with excreta. No person shall wantonly misuse or foul the latrines provided either on the surface or underground.

CHAPTER IV

FIRST-AID AND MEDICAL APPLIANCES

15. In all cases of accidents, the owner shall arrange for medical assistance to be rendered to the injured as speedily as possible and shall make the following provision for persons employed in operations conducted under a mining lease:—

- (1) If the number of persons employed daily below ground exceeds 500 or if the total number employed exceeds 1,500 one qualified Medical Officer residing within five miles of the mining block.
- (2) If the number of persons employed daily below ground exceeds 50 or if the total number employed exceeds 500, one Assistant or Sub-Assistant Surgeon, residing within five miles of the mining block.
- (3) If the total number of persons employed exceeds 250, one Assistant or Sub-Assistant Surgeon, residing within ten miles of the mining block.

The foregoing limits may be relaxed by the Chief Inspector in the event of the owner making other arrangements to suit the special circumstances of the work under his control.

16. In order to render immediate assistance in cases of injuries as broken bones, wounds, bleeding, contusion, scalding and suffocation, there must be ready at hand at every mine all such necessary articles and medicines as the Medical Officer shall direct and also an ambulance for the removal of injured persons; and so far as possible every person in charge of any work below ground shall be acquainted with the means of giving first-aid to persons injured.

17. At the head of every main travelling shaft an emergency station shall be provided and such emergency station shall be provided with at least the following:—

Two suitably constructed stretchers, two woollen blankets, two or more first-aid boxes, a supply of dressings and splints, Burrel masks, one portable oxygen inhalation apparatus.

18. One or more competent persons holding Ambulance Certificates shall be appointed to take general charge of the emergency station referred to in Rule 17 and be responsible for the upkeep of the apparatus and the appliances provided.

19. Every underground mining official shall carry, while on duty, a water proof box containing materials for first-aid.

CHAPTER V

FIRE RESCUE BRIGADE

20. There shall be organised and maintained competent Fire Rescue Brigades on the following scales:—

At every mine where the total number of underground employees is more than—

100—One brigade

700—Two brigades.

Provided that the owner of a mine or the Superintendent shall be deemed to have complied with this provision if he has acquired the right of calling for brigades from a Central Rescue Station.

A Fire Rescue Brigade shall consist of not less than five persons employed at the mine carefully selected on account of their knowledge of underground work, coolness and power of endurance and certified to be medically fit, a majority of whom shall be trained in First-aid work.

CHAPTER VI

MISCELLANEOUS

21. No person shall be permitted to take or consume any intoxicating drink or drug while at work in a mine and no person shall be permitted to enter or remain in or about a mine in a state of intoxication.

S.R.O. 1465.—The following draft of the Mysore Gold Mines Regulations, 1952 which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 57 of the Mines Act, 1952 (XXXV of 1952), is published as required by sub-section (1) of section 59 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 29th November 1952.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person in respect of the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) These regulations may be called the Mysore Gold Mines Regulations, 1952.
- (2) They shall extend to the whole of the State of Mysore and apply only to gold mines therein.
2. In these regulations unless the context otherwise requires:—
 - (1) "the Act" means the Mines Act, 1952.
 - (2) "the District Magistrate" in relation to any mine, means the District Magistrate of the district in which the mine is situated:
Provided that in the case of a mine which is situated partly in one district and partly in another, the District Magistrate for the purpose of these regulations shall be the District Magistrate authorised in this behalf by the Central Government.
 - (3) "Form" means a form as set out in the Schedule.
 - (4) "Superintendent" means the manager of a gold mine.
 - (5) "Chief Underground Agent" is the Officer of the mine who is in charge of the whole of the under ground portion thereof under the direction of the Superintendent.
 - (6) "Assistant Underground Agent" is an officer whose duty it is to assist the Chief Underground Agent.
 - (7) "Chief Engineer" is the officer in charge of all the machinery of the mine.
 - (8) "Assistant Engineer" is an officer whose duty it is to assist the Chief Engineer.
 - (9) "Mining Officer" includes the Superintendent, Chief Underground Agent, Chief Surveyor, Chief Engineer, Chief Metallurgist, Chief Cashier and Accountant and their respective Assistants, and others holding posts of equal importance.
 - (10) "Underground Foreman" is a subordinate employee of the mine to whom the detailed execution of part of the duties of a Chief or Assistant Underground Agent is delegated.
 - (11) "Assistant Underground Foreman" means a miner whose duty it is to see that work is done in a safe and workmanlike manner.
 - (12) "Workman" includes every person engaged in mining operations and subordinate in position to an Assistant Underground Foreman.
 - (13) "Working place" means any place above or below ground where any mining operation is being carried on, and includes any winze, pass, way or other means of access thereto, which is not used for general travelling purposes.
 - (14) "Working party" means a party of two or more men working at the same working place.
 - (15) "Blaster" means a workman employed in blasting operations, who prepares charges of explosives, charges holes and fires shorts.
 - (16) "Mestri" means any workman in charge of a working party.
 - (17) "Banksman" means a workman stationed at the shaft top specially appointed to superintend the raising and lowering of materials, tools and persons.
 - (18) "Signalman" means a workman specially authorised to transmit signals between the shaft top and the engine driver and between the shaft top and the stations below ground.
 - (19) "Bellman" means a workman specially appointed to superintend the loading and unloading of persons at any station below ground, and the transmission of signals between such station and the shaft top.

(20) "Contractor" is one with whom a Company has contracted for the whole or any part of any work which is ordinarily part of the Mining Industry.

(21) "Contractor's Mestri" means any mestri in charge of a working party working under a contractor.

(22) The "Immediate Superior" of any person employed in a mine is the person whether a Mining Officer, or Foreman, or Assistant Underground Foreman or Contractor or Mestri, from whom he takes orders. In the case of a workman other than a mestri, it will generally be the person in charge of his working place.

(23) "Medical Officer" is the duly qualified person appointed by the owner to have medical charge of the persons employed in the mine.

(24) "Shaft" means any adit, or vertical or inclined way, or opening, leading from the surface to the underground working, or from one portion of the underground workings to another which is or might be, used for winding, draining, travelling or ventilating purposes in connection with prospecting or mining operations.

(25) A "Sinking Shaft" is a shaft exclusively devoted to its depth being increased.

(26) "Winze" or "Rise" means a small underground shaft, either vertical or inclined.

(27) "Support" shall include timber work, masonry iron work or other means of securing ground.

(28) "Misfire" shall mean a hole in which the explosives or any portion thereof has failed to explode.

(29) "Socket" shall mean a hole or part of a hole remaining after being charged with explosives and blasted and which is not known to be a misfired hole.

CHAPTER II

SURFACE PROTECTION

3. Fencing of subsidences.—Where mining operations have caused subsidences or cavities on the surface, or where such are likely to occur, such places shall be securely fenced in and conspicuous notice boards put up to warn persons off.

4. Protection of public squares, etc.—For the protection of public squares, roads, railways, cemeteries, rivers, water-rights, buildings and other property on the surface, the reefs, or other mineral deposits, must be left intact for such depth below them and for such horizontal distance as the Chief Inspector shall prescribe.

5. Filling of excavations.—All excavations made contrary to the provisions of the preceding regulation, shall be immediately filled up with rock, sand or earth by the persons or persons responsible for such excavations.

6. Protection of shaft mouths.—The top and side entrances of all shafts, that are more than 10 feet deep, must be kept securely fenced or covered, except so far as may be necessary to allow of mining operations being efficiently carried on. The fence may be removed for necessary work if due precautions are taken.

7. Abandoned tranches, etc., to be filled in.—When any shaft, trench or other excavation more than 10 feet deep, made in the course of mining operations, is or has been abandoned or the working thereof discontinued, at whatever time the abandonment or discontinuance occurs, the owner and every other person interested in the land in which such excavation is situated shall without delay, either fill up such shaft, trench or other excavation, or protect the same by a substantial stone barrier on all sides at least 3 feet 6 inches high and 2 feet thick:

Provided that this regulation may be relaxed with the consent of the Inspector or of the District Magistrate in the case of an open working of which no side has a steeper slope than 45° and which is not considered to be dangerous.

8. Protection round prospecting trenches.—In digging prospecting trenches, the materials excavated must be used to form approximately equal ridges on all sides.

9. Removal of overburden in open workings.—In open workings, the overburden and all loose ground and materials shall be removed sufficiently far from the edge or otherwise and made secure to prevent danger to persons employed in the mine.

10. Open workings.—The sides of open workings shall be sloped, stepped or secured in such a manner as to prevent danger from falls of material and no side shall be cut or worked so that any portion of it projects or overhangs.

11. Protection round open workings.—Any place in or about an excavation which is dangerous shall be made safe or shall be kept securely fenced. Should any doubt arise as to whether a place is dangerous or not, the opinion of an Inspector or of the District Magistrate shall be conclusive on the point.

12. Fencing entrance to open workings.—Where an excavation, which has been formed as the result of any mining operation, extends within fifty feet of a public road or dwelling house, and persons are likely to be endangered thereby, substantial fencing shall be erected and maintained around the excavation.

13. Open workings provision of footpaths.—Every foot-path along which loads are carried in open workings by human agency shall comply with the following requirements:—

- (a) its breadth shall not be less than 3 feet;
- (b) its slope shall be no greater than one vertical to two horizontal;
- (c) at every place where its slope exceeds one vertical to four horizontal reasonably level steps should be provided such that the vertical height of every step does not exceed 7 inches and the dimension of every step measured horizontally from the edge to the back is not less than 14 inches.

14. Restriction of weight of load in the case of women employees.—Where women are employed in carrying loads, the weight of the load and the height and distance to which they have to be carried shall not be such as to involve risk of injury to the health of the women. If any dispute arises as to whether the risk of injury to health is involved, the decision of the Chief Inspector shall be final.

15. Poisonous water, etc.—Inadvertent access to water, which contains poisonous or injurious chemicals used in mining operations must be prevented by fencing or other effectual means and notices must be put up in suitable places warning persons against using such water.

CHAPTER III

WORKMEN

16. Engine drivers, etc., to have certificates.—Every driver of a winding engine or locomotive and every blaster and underground mestri, shall hold a certificate in that capacity from an Inspector:

Provided that the driver of a winding engine which has cylinders not exceeding seven inches in diameter and which is not used for raising and lowering persons shall not be required to hold a certificate.

17. If in the opinion of an Inspector, the holder of a certificate has been guilty of negligence or of misconduct in connection with the discharge of his duties his certificate may be suspended or cancelled by an Inspector subject to confirmation by the Chief Inspector.

18. Qualifications for a certificate.—An applicant shall not be accepted for examination unless he has—

- (a) attained the age of 21 years;
- (b) had at least five years practical underground experience in mines.

19. Periodical Medical examination of engine drivers.—Every certified engine driver in charge of a winding engine shall hold a medical certificate from a medical officer which shall be renewed or endorsed at intervals not exceeding three years or at such time or times as the Inspector may require, certifying that the holder is free from deafness, defective vision or any other infirmity, mental or bodily, likely to interfere with the efficient discharge of his duties.

20. Fees.—The following fees shall be paid by each applicant for a certificate under the preceding regulation 16:—

			Rs.	As.	P
Engine Driver, I Class	...	...	7	8	0
Engine Driver, II Class	...	...	5	0	0
Electric Locomotive Driver	...	...	5	0	0
Underground Mestri	...	...	5	0	0
Blaster	...	...	5	0	0

NOTE.—(1) Except with the permission in writing of the Inspector, no person who does not possess a I Class Certificate shall be employed as a Driver of a

winding engine, the cylinders of which exceed twelve inches in diameter. Such permission may be granted in cases of urgency or for specified periods to men on probation or in training.

Only Drivers holding I Class Certificates shall be permitted to drive electric winding engine of 75 H.P. and upwards.

(2) Engine Drivers of the II Class, when applying for I Class Certificate shall pay the difference between the I and II Class fees.

(3) Underground mestris presenting themselves for examination may, at the same time, qualify as blasters without payment of any additional fee.

21. Examination for a certificate.—Every applicant shall appear before an Inspector for examination and, after satisfying the latter as to his competency, shall be entitled to receive a certificate and metal check marked with the registered number of the certificate.

Any applicant who fails to obtain a certificate may re-appear for examination on payment of half the original fee prescribed by regulation 20.

22. Certificates to be with the Superintendent of the Mine.—Every certificate granted under these regulations shall be kept in the possession of the Superintendent of the Mine at which the holder thereof is employed, and when the holder ceases to be employed at that mine, the certificate shall be returned at once to the office of the Inspector.

23. Transfer or disposal of metal checks by certificate holder prohibited.—The metal check given with each certificate shall remain always in the possession of the certificate-holder and must not be transferred or disposed of in any way. The possession of these checks by any person other than the holder of the corresponding certificate, is strictly prohibited and any person finding one shall return it to the office of the Inspector.

24. Issue of duplicate metal checks.—When a metal check granted under the preceding regulation is lost, a duplicate may be issued on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 provided the Inspector is satisfied with the identity of the applicant.

25. Responsibility of employer towards new Workmen.—Any person who engages a workman who is new to the mine must arrange that he is properly looked after until he is acquainted with the mine.

26. Substitute workmen.—Any workman sending a substitute in his place shall first obtain the permission of his immediate superior and shall at the same time inform him whether the substitute is acquainted with the mine. If he is not, the person so informed shall see that he is properly looked after. In the case of a substitute for a mestri or blaster, the consent of an Underground Agent and in the case of a substitute for an engine driver, the consent of an Assistant Engineer must be obtained.

CHAPTER IV

UNDERGROUND WORKINGS

27. Foreman or other certified workman to be in charge of working place.—Every working place where work is being carried on shall be placed under the charge of an underground foreman or assistant underground foreman in the direct employment of the Company or a certified mestri or a blaster who shall be responsible for the safety of such place and shall be present.

When work is carried on by a contractor, it shall be his duty to see that a certified mestri or blaster employed by him is placed in charge of the work and such mestri or blaster shall be responsible for the safety of the working place and shall be present.

28. Responsibility of the person in charge.—The person in charge of a working place or place where men are stationed or pass, shall take all precautions to ascertain if the place is safe. If there is reason to suppose that there is any danger to persons working, stationed or passing therein, he shall proceed at once to remove the source of danger, and if he is unable to do so himself, he shall inform an Underground Agent or other Mining Officer or (unless he is himself an Underground Foreman or an Assistant Underground Foreman) an Underground Foreman or Assistant Underground Foreman of the fact as soon as possible, and in any case before leaving the mine. He shall, in the meantime, stop all work or access to such working place, except for the purpose of making the place safe or saving life. A Foreman or Assistant Underground Foreman who receives information under this regulation of danger to a working place shall be then considered in charge of such working place.

29. Inspection of working places.—Every working place, and every place where persons are stationed or pass, shall be inspected at least once every day when work goes on there, during the morning shift and as far as practicable, at least once a week in each of the other shifts by an Underground Agent, or Underground Foreman or Assistant Underground Foreman who shall satisfy himself that the place is in a safe condition, and he shall report to the Superintendent any case of serious neglect on the part of the person in charge.

30. Record of inspection.—The examination under the above regulation of any shaft, by which men enter or leave a mine must be made by an Underground Agent or specially selected Underground Foreman or an Assistant Underground Foreman and the result of one such examination in every week must be entered in a book to be kept on the mine.

31. Supporting of shafts, etc.—All shafts in use and all underground workings in which the ground is not sufficiently firm must be made secure with suitable support and such support must be renewed as often as necessary to ensure the safety of the workmen and until so secured or renewed no person shall travel or work therein except for the purpose of making the place secure. When it is absolutely necessary to work below ground suspected to be unsafe, which cannot be removed or permanently secured at once, temporary supports shall where practicable be employed.

32. Lining of shafts.—The permanent timbers or lining of brick, concrete or masonry in a shaft either vertical or inclined in the course of sinking shall at no time be more than 20 feet from the shaft bottom.

The provisions of regulation 32 shall not apply—

- (i) When iron or steel rings with a lagging of planks are used below the permanent lining of brick, concrete or masonry in circular or elliptical shafts and are kept close to the shaft bottom. In these cases the permanent lining of the shaft shall at no time be more than 60 feet from the shaft bottom.
- (ii) In winzes not exceeding 8 feet in diameter the amount of timbering and its distance from the winze bottom shall be determined by the Agent in charge.
- (iii) In winzes not exceeding 8 feet in diameter the amount of timbering and as may seem necessary.
- (iv) In special cases when the sanction of the Inspector has been obtained.

33. Inflammable timber not to be used.—In timbering a shaft, care shall be taken that the wood employed in places where the ground is dry shall not be of an easily inflammable nature and suitable means shall be provided for checking any outbreak of fire.

34. Workings nearing water Precautions.—Where a place is likely to contain a dangerous accumulation of water, a working approaching it shall not at any point within 40 yards exceed 8 feet in width and 8 feet in height and there shall be constantly kept at a sufficient distance not being less than five feet six inches in advance at least one bore-hole near the centre of the working and sufficient flank bore-holes on each side.

35. Boundary Pillars.—In the underground mining operations the ground on the inside of the boundary lines must be left intact for a width of 6 feet from such boundaries but the working, cutting through or removing these boundary pillars is allowed by agreement between the owners of the adjoining mines.

36. Recognised travelling road.—An underground workman commencing work shall proceed to his working place by the recognised travelling road and shall without due cause stop or loiter on the way. On leaving work, he shall again proceed to leave the mine as directly as possible along the recognised travelling road.

37. Workman not to leave working place without the permission of mestri.—A workman having reached his working place shall commence work under the direction of his mestri and shall not leave the working place until the end of his shift without permission of his mestri.

38. Mestri's duty.—Every mestri or other person in charge of a working party, shall see that none of the workmen forming the party shall leave the working place without his permission. He shall report to an Underground Foreman any workman so leaving without permission.

39. Unauthorised persons—Prohibited from or remaining in working place.—Every mestri or other person in charge of a working place shall see that no other person except those workmen who are on duty at the said working place remain in or at the place and shall report to an Underground Foreman any unauthorised person so doing.

CHAPTER V

PREVENTION OF FALL OF THINGS AND PERSONS

40. Precautions against fall of things, etc.—Tools, wood, stones or any other articles shall not be put down or allowed to remain in such a position in or near shafts or winzes or openings into stopes where work is going on as may result in their falling into them. When a shaft, winze, rise, chute or stope leads directly into a travelling road or place where persons are stationed or at work the traffic at such places must be guarded against danger from falling articles.

41. Opening into a shaft, etc., to be covered.—Every opening into a shaft, winze, chute or sliding hole and any opening into a stope more than ten feet deep below a drive and other dangerous openings shall be provided with a barrier or cover in order to prevent persons or things from falling into them; and the barrier or cover may be temporarily removed when necessary, provided proper precautions are taken to prevent danger to persons.

42. Precautions while sending material down chute, etc.—No person shall cast any material down any chute, pass, stope or other place until he has made himself sure that no person is in the way.

43. Protection for sinkers.—Men engaged in sinking or in repairing any portion of a shaft must be protected by a suitable covering from objects falling from above. The ladderway may form part of such covering.

44. Shaft sinking covering.—Where a winding engine is used at a shaft in the course of sinking, no person shall be allowed to work at the bottom of such shaft unless protected by an adequate covering extending over the whole area of such shaft, sufficient space only being left therein for the passage of any sinking cage, skip, bucket or other means of conveyance. In the case of vertical shafts, such covering shall be situated not more than 75 feet from the shaft bottom. In the case of inclined shafts such covering shall be situated not more than 100 feet from the shaft bottom except with special permission in writing from the Inspector.

45. Bamboo hats.—No person shall work underground unless he wears a hard or bamboo hat of a type approved by the Chief Inspector.

46. Winding compartment, Provision against crossing.—At every shaft station where it is necessary for workmen to pass from one side of the shaft to the other, provision shall be made for them to do so without entering or crossing a winding compartment. Such passage shall be securely fenced off from moving parts of machinery.

47. Precautions to be observed while working in steep places.—No member of a gang shall work or be caused or permitted to work at any place with an inclination of more than 45° where inadvertent slipping or overbalancing may result in his sliding down, unless he is secured by a life-line or otherwise safeguarded.

CHAPTER VI

SHAFTS AND OUTLETS

48. Double outlet to surface.—(1) No Owner, Agent or Superintendent of a mine shall employ any person in a mine or permit any person to be in a mine for the purpose of employment therein, unless—

There are at least two shafts or outlets with which all the underground workings of the mine have communication, so that such shafts or outlets afford separate and efficient means of ingress and egress available to all persons employed in the mine whether the shafts or outlets belong to the same mine or to more than one mine.

(2) Distance between outlets.—Provided also, that such shafts or outlets must not at any point be nearer to one another than 30 feet and that there is between two such shafts, or outlets a communication in the mine not less than 4 feet high and 4 feet wide, and that sufficient means of ingress and egress are provided at each shaft.

49. Exceptions to Reg. 48.—The provisions of Regulation 48 shall not apply—

(1) to any shaft which is actually being sunk;

(2) to any work for the purpose of opening up communication; or

(3) to any work for the purpose of opening out the mine or proving or searching for minerals which does not continue for more than one year or does not extend for more than 50 feet from the shaft.

50. Exceptions in certain cases.—The provisions of these regulations shall also not apply—

(1) to any other work for the purpose of opening out the mine or proving or searching for minerals;

(2) in case of an accident to a shaft;

(3) if the mineral would not repay the cost of a second shaft;

(4) in other cases where the circumstances of the case would render the provision of two shafts not reasonably practicable and where the rock is firm and there is no reason to apprehend danger from water or noxious gases:

Provided that the consent of the Chief Inspector is previously obtained.

51. Ladderways.—Where there is only one shaft and it exceeds 100 feet in depth and is not merely a sinking shaft, it shall be provided both with ladders and with other means of raising and lowering men.

CHAPTER VII

INCLINES

52. Manholes.—Every underground plane on which persons travel on foot which is self-acting (that is to say, the motive power is the weight of the load in the wagon), or worked by an engine, windlass or gin shall be provided (if exceeding 90 feet in length) with some proper means of communicating distinct and definite signals between the stopping places and the ends of the plane and shall be provided in every case with sufficient manholes or places of refuge at intervals of not more than 60 feet. No person shall be allowed to travel on foot on any such place if there is not room for a person to stand between the tracks and one of the walls.

53. Care of manholes.—Every manhole and space for a place of refuge shall be constantly kept clear and no person shall place anything in a manhole or such space so as to prevent access thereto.

CHAPTER VIII

WINDING GENERALLY

54. Electric hoists.—All electric hoists fitted with mechanically operated brakes shall be so installed that—

(a) **Automatic brakes.**—The mechanically operated brakes will be applied automatically the moment the power supply fails;

(b) **Circuit breaker.**—In case of a heavy overload, such as would be caused by the shaft conveyance leaving the rails or becoming jammed in the shaft, a circuit-breaker will cut off the power and thus allow the mechanically operated brakes to come into play;

(c) **Overwind device.**—A suitable overwind device, which can be set to engage shaft conveyance at any point in the head frame, will cut off the current, in case of an overwind past this point, and thus allow the mechanically operated brakes to come into play. In default of a device of this nature the hoist shall be equipped with some other form of satisfactory and dependable overwind device. Such devices shall be tested out by the holstman at least once a week;

(d) **Brakes operated by mechanical means.**—The brakes shall, on failure of the power supply, be put into play by mechanical means, preferably gravity, and shall in no case be operated by an auxiliary electric current.

55. Testing of brakes.—The operator of a hoisting engine shall not, after going on shift, hoist men until he has satisfied himself by actual test that the hoist-brakes are in good working condition; and, when the hoist-engine is fitted with a friction-clutch, it shall be similarly tested.

56. Windlasses, etc.—Windlasses, whims and whips in use at shafts and winzes shall be provided with a stopper, lynch-peg or other reliable holder.

57. Rope-shackles.—The connection between the rope and the bucket, skip or other conveyance must be of such character that no accidental disconnection can take place and care must be taken that the hooking on and off buckets is done without danger to the workmen.

58. Buckets, etc., to be steadied.—(1) No bucket or other means of conveyance shall be allowed to leave the top or bottom of the shaft or winze unless the workman in charge thereof has steadied or caused it to be steadied.

(2) In a vertical shaft in the course of sinking except at time of blasting, the bucket or kibble shall be raised from the bottom slowly and shall not be accelerated until the rider has been picked up.

59. Guides in vertical shafts.—Vertical shafts exceeding one hundred feet in depth shall be provided with guides for kibbles unless exempted in writing by the Chief Inspector.

Such guides shall always be kept extended down to the lowest set of timbers; also the crosshead shall be allowed to travel to the lowest set but one and in no case shall the lowest set of timbers be more than fifty feet from the shaft bottom.

60. How far buckets should be filled.—In hoisting, the bucket, skip or other receptacle shall not be filled to such a height that any of the contents can fall out and in no case above the level of the brim.

61. Buckets etc. to be stopped above sink before being lowered.—Where a winding engine is used at a shaft in the course of sinking, the cage, skip or bucket or other means of conveyance shall not be lowered directly to the bottom of the said shaft if men are there present but shall be stopped at least 15 feet from the said bottom until the signal to lower it further has been given by one of the slakers thereat.

62. Timber, etc., to be fastened while being hoisted.—In hoisting or lowering timber, tools, etc., ends projecting above the top of the cage, skip or bucket must be securely fastened to the rope or bow. If a detaching hook is employed between the rope and the conveyance, care must be taken to secure it to any material which may project above it.

63. Winding compartments entry prohibited.—Entering any section of a winding compartment of a shaft while winding is going on in that section is prohibited except in cases of necessity.

64. (1) Engines, brakes, operating gear, clutches, etc.—When winding is effected by means of an engine each drum must be provided with an adequate brake so arranged that it can be easily manipulated by the engine driver when standing at the levers controlling the engine.

(2) The operating gear of the clutch of the drum shall be provided with locking gear to prevent inadvertent withdrawal of the clutch.

(3) **Unclutching drums.**—The driver of a winding engine shall not unclutch a drum of his engine until he has assured himself immediately beforehand by testing the brake of the drum against the full power of the engine that the brake is in proper condition to hold the load suspended from the said drum.

(4) When the drum is unclutched the brake shall only be used for the purpose of maintaining such drum stationary. Lowering from an unclutched drum is not allowed.

(5) **Interlocking device.**—Every winding plant used for the raising and lowering of persons shall have a suitable interlocking device fitted so that it is impossible to unclutch any drum unless the brakes of such drum are on and that it is impossible to release the brakes until the clutch is fully engaged and securely locked.

(6) Lowering or raising of persons in an unclutched cage or skip is prohibited.

65. Ropes—Quality strength.—Ropes used for winding must be in good condition and of good quality and manufacture. The wires used in the construction of the ropes shall be of sizes suitable for use with the sheaves and drums fitted.

66. Ropes—Attachment to drums.—The rope shall be securely fastened to the drum and there shall be at least three turns of rope on the drum when the cage, skip or bucket is at its lowest point in the shaft.

67. (1) No rope, bar, link, chain or other connection shall be used for winding purposes unless it is of good quality and manufacture and free from any patent defect and of adequate calculated strength.

(2) **Strength of bar etc.**—Every rope used for winding purposes in shafts or winzes over one hundred feet in depth, measured on an incline or vertical as the case may be, shall be made of steel wire and the gauge of the wires used in the

construction of such rope shall be suited to the diameter of the sheaves and drums fitted.

(3) At the request of the Inspector an adequate sample from the end of any winding rope shall be supplied to him.

68. Winding during repairs, examination, etc., of shaft.—(1) No person shall effect repairs, conduct any examination, or do any work in a compartment of a shaft or of a headgear whilst winding operations are being carried on in such compartment and no winding shall be carried on or permitted in any compartment of a shaft whilst persons are engaged in effecting repairs in or in examining such shaft or compartment of a headgear or performing any other work therein, except—

(a) where persons are so engaged below the lowest point from which it is required that winding shall take place during such repairs, examination or work;

(b) where persons are so engaged in a compartment other than that in which it is required that winding shall take place:

Provided that in either of such cases persons are securely protected from any skip, cage or other winding apparatus, as well as from falling stones and falling materials; or

(c) where winding is necessary for the purpose of such repairs, examination, or work; or

(d) where such person is engaged in filling skips at ore chutes, if such person is securely protected in a refuge place of adequate dimensions fitted with a signalling device to the authorised persons so arranged that no signal can be given on such device unless the operator is completely inside such refuge place.

(2) The person or persons in immediate charge of any repairs, examination, or work in a shaft shall warn the engine driver or drivers who may be on duty at the time at such shaft that such repairs, examination, or work are about to be undertaken, and shall, where practicable, forthwith enter such warning in the driver's log book provided and such entry shall be countersigned by the driver on duty at the time at such shaft and by the driver relieving him. Where it is not practicable for the person or persons in charge of such repairs, examination or work to enter such warning, the entry shall be made by the engine driver on duty. The entry shall be cancelled by the person or persons in immediate charge of such repairs, examination or work, on completion thereof.

69. Provision of 'dogs' to runners.—Whether detaching hooks for releasing the rope and hanging up the cage, or skip in case of an overwind are provided or not, the runners shall be sprung or provided with 'dogs' or other device for holding up the cage or skip in all vertical shafts.

70. Examination of brakes.—The brakes, shackle and all other parts of the winding gear shall be carefully examined once in every twenty-four hours by a competent person specially appointed for the purpose and a report of every such examination shall be entered forthwith in a book provided for the purpose. The Inspector shall have power to exempt in writing small winding gears and hoists from the provisions of this regulation.

71. Rope Records Book.—(a) A register shall be kept at every mine in which the following particulars (obtained from the makers) of all new winding ropes shall be entered in ink and certified to be true by the Superintendent. Each rope, as soon as received, shall be given a serial number in the Register.

Particulars—

Name and address of manufacturer

Date of manufacture

Date of receipt at mine

Length of rope in feet

Diameter and circumference of rope in inches or in the case of flat ropes width and thickness of rope in inches.

Weight per foot in lbs.

Construction of rope—

Number of stands

Class of core

Character of 'lay', etc.

Construction of strands—

Number of wires in strand

Diameter of wires (decimals of an inch)

Class of core

Class of steel of which wire is made

Breaking stress of steel of which wire is made (tons of 2,000 lbs. per square inch).

Breaking stress of rope (tons of 2,000 lbs).

(b) A rope Record Book shall be kept at every mine in which the following particulars of all ropes in use on winding gears, which have not been exempted from the provisions of regulation 70 shall be entered in ink, each entry being signed by the person responsible for the examination of the rope:—

Particulars—

Name of shaft at which rope is in use

Compartment in which rope is in use

Serial number of rope in Register

Whether rope is new or if not reference to previous record

Date on which rope is put on

Dates of shortening and number of feet removed

Date of recapping

Dates of turning end for end

Dates of tests after shortening (if any)

Breaking stress of wires at these tests

Dates when rope taken off

CHAPTER IX**RAISING AND LOWERING OF PERSONS**

72. Inspection of winding plant before being put into commission.—No winding plant shall be used for raising and lowering persons unless permission in writing has been obtained from an Inspector. Before giving his permission, the Inspector shall satisfy himself that the provisions of the regulations have been duly and reasonably complied with not only in regard to the winding plant proper but also in regard to the headgear, shaft, runners, cages or other conveyances, landing arrangements and signals; and that the condition of the same is satisfactory.

73. Winding Plant-Condition.—The winding engine shall be such that—

(a) When running at various speeds with light and heavy loads it can be readily slowed and stopped and after stopping can be immediately started again in either direction by the engine driver;

(b) It can lift from bottom to top of shaft or winze the maximum unbalanced load on one drum;

This provision shall not apply in cases where other means exist enabling persons employed below to reach the top of such shaft or winze.

(c) Each winding drum when unclutched from the engine can be maintained in a position of rest by means of its own brake or brakes with no more slipping than 1 ft. when the conveyance is loaded to double the maximum permitted weight of persons or mineral whichever is the greater.

In estimating the total weight of persons for the purposes of this regulation and of regulation 85 (6) (b) one hundred and twenty pounds shall be allotted for each person.

(d) There shall be on the drum of the winding engine such flanges or horns and also, if the drum is conical or spiral such other appliances as may be sufficient to prevent the rope from slipping off or coiling unevenly.

74. Depth Indicator.—Every winding engine shall, in addition to any marks on the rope, be provided with reliable depth indicators conveniently situated which will clearly and accurately show to the engine driver at his driving seat at all times—

(a) the position of the cage, skip or other means of conveyance; and

(b) at what place in the shaft changes of gradient necessitate reduction in speed;

(c) in the case of shafts exceeding three hundred feet in depth the indicator shall ring a bell in the engine room when the ascending conveyance is 60 feet below the collar of the shaft.

75. Headgear clearance.—The headgear shall except in such cases as may be exempted in writing by the Chief Inspector from the requirements of this section be carried without obstruction to the cage or skip-way to such height as to allow a clearance of at least 25 feet in which the cage, skip or other means of conveyance can travel freely above the highest passenger stopping place in case of an overwind.

76. Overrun space below the lowest landing place.—The lowest passenger landing place in any shaft exceeding 1,000 feet in depth other than a sinking shaft shall have at least 25 feet of unobstructed over-run space below it in which the conveyance can freely travel.

77. Construction of cage.—Every cage or other conveyance used in a vertical or steeply inclined shaft shall be provided with a roof or top cover and with proper safety catches where practicable. Cage entrances shall be provided with doors designed to prevent any portion of the body of any person travelling therein from coming in contact with the sides of the shaft. The doors shall be constructed so that they cannot open outwards, and shall be provided with a latch or other fastening to prevent them opening of themselves.

78. Exemptions.—Regulations 72, 73 and 74 shall not apply to sinking or prospecting shafts not exceeding 200 feet in depth.

79. Number of persons to be carried.—The maximum number of persons allowed to travel in a cage or other conveyance shall be fixed by the Inspector of Mines and shall be kept posted up at each landing place.

80. Travelling outside conveyance.—Every person who travels in a cage or other conveyance shall ride in it and not outside or on the edge. This does not apply to a person who is slowly lowered or raised for the purpose of examining the shaft.

81. Winding speed.—At any shaft where the winding plant is not provided with a suitable device for preventing overwinding, the cage or other conveyance shall not be hoisted at a speed exceeding 250 feet per minute when it is within 60 feet of the collar of the shaft.

82. Travelling in cage with heavy articles; exceptions.—No person shall travel in any cage or in the same deck of a cage, skip or bucket with any heavy articles especially drills or other tools. This regulation shall not apply to persons specially authorised to travel with and distribute such articles, nor to person in charge of underground works, sinkers or workmen employed in repairing the shaft.

83. Permission for conveyance of persons in certain cases.—In the case of cages or other conveyances which do not conform to the regulations regarding the winding of persons the Superintendent may obtain the special sanctions of the Inspector to permit mining officers and officials, certificated mestris and blasters and sinkers and workmen engaged in repairing the shaft to ride down therein provided all available precautions are taken.

84. Trial run after stoppage of winding.—After any stoppage of winding for repairs, or for any other purpose, exceeding two hours duration the cage or other conveyance must be run a complete trip up and down the working portion of the shaft before any person is allowed to ride therein.

85. Examination of winding plant.—Where winding of person in accordance with the foregoing regulations is permitted, the following provisions shall have effect, namely:—

(a) One, or more than one, competent person, specially deputed by the Superintendent for the purpose, and whose name or names must be registered by him in a record book termed the Machinery Record Book, shall carefully examine.

(1) *Ropes, cages, etc.*—At least once in each day the winding ropes and the attachments thereof to the drums and to the cages, skips or other means of conveyance, the brakes and depth indicators, the cages, skips or other means of conveyances and any safety catches attached thereto and the pulley wheel and all and every external part of the winding arrangements upon the proper working of which the safety of persons depends;

- (2) *Guides, compartments, etc.*—At least once in each week, the guides and the winding compartments generally, the signalling arrangements and the external parts of the winding engine;
- (3) *Engine.*—At least once in each year, the winding engine as to the working condition of the internal parts;
- (4) At least once in each calendar month at intervals not exceeding 45 days, the structure of the winding rope with a view to ascertaining the amount of deterioration thereof. For the purpose of this examination, the rope must be thoroughly cleansed at places to be selected by an engineer who shall note any reduction in the circumference of the rope, the superficial condition of the wires as to where corrosion, fractures and brittleness and all other data necessary for ascertaining the amount, extent and distribution of the rope;
- (5) At least once in each calendar month at intervals not exceeding 45 days, an engineer or competent person shall examine the connection between the rope and the cage, skip, or other means of conveyance.

A true report of the result of every examination abovementioned shall be recorded without delay in the Machinery Record Book, which must be kept at the mine specially for the purpose and shall be signed by the person who made the inspection. Should, as the result of such examination, any weakness or defect be discovered by which life or limb may be endangered, the defect shall immediately be reported to the Superintendent and remedied; and no person shall be lowered or raised until the defect is made good.

- (6) *Rope test.*—When a new winding rope is not accompanied by a test certificate from the country of manufacture showing the amount of its breaking load and that such amount has been ascertained by actual test, such rope shall not be used unless a portion thereof not less than 10 feet in length has been cut off and tested. The test shall be at the expense of the owner.

(b) *Ratio of breaking load to maximum working load.*—Unless exemption has been obtained from the Chief Inspector in consideration of the great depth of the shaft or of the low winding speed, no winding rope shall be used for the raising and lowering of persons or material when the breaking load at any one point therein has become reduced to less than six times the maximum working load.

The maximum working load shall include the weight of the rope in the shaft when the cage, skip or other means of conveyance is at the lowest working point and the weight of such conveyance and its attachments with the authorised load of persons or material.

(c) *Defective rope not to be used.*—So soon as a rope becomes defective, it shall no longer be used for the transport of persons, unless the damaged part be at the end and be cut off.

(d) *Spliced rope, use of.*—A rope, out of which any defective portion has been cut and the ends again spliced, and ropes which have been previously in use in places beyond the Superintendent's control, shall not be used to raise or lower persons.

(e) *Spare ropes.*—At every mine, at least one spare rope, suitable for use in any shaft in which persons are raised and lowered, shall be kept in reserve.

(f) *Single-linked chain-use of subject to sanction.*—A single linked chain shall not be used for raising or lowering persons or for attaching the rope to the skip or cage, except with the sanction in writing of the Inspector.

(g) *Open hook not to be used for attaching rope to cage.*—No open hook shall be used for attaching the rope to skip, cage or bucket used for raising or lowering persons.

86. Re-capping of rope.—At least once in six months the winding rope shall be re-capped, a portion thereof not less than 6 feet in length being at the same time cut off the lower end.

87. At least once in six months or at a shorter interval if the Chief Inspector so decides, the Superintendent of the Mine shall have every winding rope tested for its breaking at a recognised mechanical laboratory and a copy of the certificate showing the result of such test shall be furnished to the Inspector.

88. Annealing.—At least once in six months the connection between the rope and the cage, skip or other means of conveyance shall be annealed or replaced.

89. New Rope particulars.—When a new winding rope is put on, the particulars thereof specified in regulations 71 (a) and (b) and 85 (a) and (b) shall be forwarded in writing to the Inspector.

CHAPTER X

SIGNALS

90. Signals provision for.—At all winding shafts exceeding one hundred feet in depth, arrangements must be provided for transmitting distinct and definite signals from the various levels in use and the shaft top, and between the shaft top and the engine driver. Where persons are raised and lowered, arrangements shall also be made for return signals.

91. Every vertical shaft which is in the process of being sunk shall be provided with two separate means in respect of each engine whereby persons employed in such process can signal effectively from any depth in the shaft to the engine driver.

92. When driver may start engine.—The engine driver shall not set the engine in motion without having received a definite signal to do so. Neither the engine driver nor banksman nor signalman shall act on any signal of the correctness of which he has any doubt, unless he believes it may possibly be the signal to stop.

93. The signalman, the banksman or bellman shall not permit the cage, skip or bucket to be moved from any landing or filling place in the shaft unless he has received a signal from that place and, if persons are to be raised or lowered, has returned the same.

94. Who may give signals.—Only persons specially authorised by the Superintendent for the purpose are allowed to give signals.

95. Code.—The following signals must be uniformly adopted in all mines:—

“One”—meaning to stop.

“Two”—meaning to lower.

“Three”—meaning to raise.

Additional signals shall be sanctioned by the Superintendent and must not interfere with the above code.

96. Notice of signals to be put up.—Notices explaining the meaning of all permanent signals must be kept posted up in the engine room, at the shaft top and at all signal stations below ground.

97. Duties of Banksmen, etc.—Before giving any signal to raise or lower a cage or skip for the conveyance of persons, it shall be the duty of the banksman, signalman or bellman, as the case may be, to ensure that the door or doors, gate or gates of such cage and the door or doors, gate or gates or barriers at the stations or landing platforms are properly shut or where possible the cover of such skip is properly fixed, as the case may be, and the passengers properly placed in the conveyance or all out of the conveyance and clear of it.

The banksman, signalman or bellman:—

- (a) Shall not allow any person to travel in a cage or the same deck of a cage or skip or other means of conveyance which is simultaneously used for the winding of mineral or material;
- (b) shall not allow any person to travel in a cage, skip or other means of conveyance with any explosives other than detonators, safety fuse and fuse igniters or with any drills, tools or other heavy articles; this rule shall not apply to persons who have been specially authorised by the Superintendent to distribute them;
- (c) shall not allow any person to ascend or descend a shaft or winze on the top of a cage or on the side, bow or rim of any skip, bucket, kibble or any truck or other means of conveyance;
- (d) shall not fail to acquaint himself with the number of persons authorized by the Inspector to travel at any one time in any cage, compartment of a cage, skip, bucket or other means of conveyance nor shall allow a greater number of persons than is authorised by the Inspector;
- (e) shall not allow any other person to give signals.

CHAPTER XI

TRAVELLING AND LADDER WAYS

98. Construction of ladders.—(a) Every ladder used shall be of strong construction, shall be securely placed in any shaft, winze, rise or stope and shall be maintained in good repair.

(b) The spacing of rungs shall be standard.

(c) In order to give a proper foothold the rungs shall be at a safe distance from the wall of a shaft, winze, rise or any timber underneath the ladder.

(d) Every permanent ladder shall project at least three feet above its platform, except where strong hand rails are provided.

99. Provision of sollars.—In shafts having an inclination of more than 65° with the horizontal, platforms or sollars must be provided at intervals not exceeding 35 feet in addition to the protections at the level or plat. The manhole in any sollar shall be placed behind the ladder leading up from such sollar whenever the inclination of the shaft exceeds 70° with the horizontal.

Sinking shafts should be provided with ladderways from the bottom of the shaft to the nearest landing stations.

100. Height of main drive.—Every main drive shall be maintained at a height of at least 6 feet unless exempted by the Inspector.

101. Refuge places provision of, on haulage road.—Every haulage road on which the haulage is worked by mechanical power shall be provided with—

(1) at least 3 feet clear walking space between the track one side of the level; or

(2) refuge places at intervals of not more than 100 feet.

102. Sollars in shaft ladderways.—(1) In shafts having an inclination exceeding 45° but not exceeding 65° with the horizontal, the sollars shall be placed at intervals of not more than 55 feet measured along the underlie of the shaft.

(2) In a shaft or winze in the course of sinking having an inclination of 35° or more from the horizontal a ladderway shall be provided to within such a distance from the bottom of such shaft or winze as to secure it from damage during blasting, and below this point a chain or rope ladder shall be provided to the bottom of the shaft or winze.

103. Inclination of ladders.—No ladder shall have a steeper inclination than 80° with the horizontal except under special circumstances and with the consent in writing of the Inspector. This consent shall not be necessary for the lowest 30 feet of a sinking shaft.

104. Construction.—Ladders must be securely fixed to the timbering of the shaft and maintained in proper repair. Except at sollars or resting places, ladders must be made continuous or without perceptible overlapping or break.

105. Ladders must project at least three feet above the shaft top and above every sollar or landing place in shafts and other travelling ways, or strong hold-fasts must be provided at all such places in convenient positions.

106. Travelling on foot in shafts, exceptions.—Travelling on foot in any shafts or shaft compartments except those specially provided and equipped for this purpose, is strictly prohibited except for purposes of inspection or repair.

107. Railing off ladderways.—In all shafts the ladderway shall be fenced off sufficiently to prevent any person from inadvertently entering the winding compartment.

108. Carrying tools, etc., on ladderways.—Carrying tools or other loose materials up or down a ladderway having an inclination steeper than 45° is prohibited except when absolutely necessary. When tools are carried in a ladderway they must be secured in a sling to the person carrying them.

CHAPTER XII

VENTILATION LIGHTING ETC.

109. Provision of ventilation.—Sufficient ventilation must be provided to render all working places and travelling roads in a mine under ordinary circumstances fit for working in and as far as possible free from fumes, smoke, dust or noxious gases.

110. Collar of shaft to be kept clear.—The vicinity of the collars of downcast shafts shall as far as practicable, be kept clear of cinder heaps, sand, mortar, cement, etc., and no dust shall be created by carelessly handling the above or other material.

111. When a working place considered unfit, for working.—A working place shall not be deemed to be fit for working in if a candle will not burn erect when shielded from a draught.

112. Mechanical aid.—In all portions of a mine or workings where the natural ventilating current is insufficient suitable mechanical appliances for ventilation shall be provided and operated.

113. Self-closing doors.—All doors which are required to be kept shut for purposes of ventilation shall be made self-closing or be operated by an attendant.

114. Wet drilling.—All holes drilled in dry ground must, as far as practicable, be kept moist to prevent the atmosphere being charged with dust.

115. Prohibition of entrance into disused workings.—Unauthorised entrance into abandoned or disused workings is prohibited and should as far as possible be prevented by boarding or otherwise. Underground works (especially shafts, sumps, winzes and rises) which have been unused for sometime shall before work is started be examined with a light and if the air is foul no work shall be permitted there until the foulness has been removed.

116. Stationary lights where.—Stationary lights shall be provided at all stations and other places in shafts which are in regular use; also in all places where pumps or other machinery or appliances are in motion, unless the same are fenced off so as to render it impossible for any one to come in contact with them inadvertently; and at night at all working places on surface.

117. Lights to be carried.—Every person in any unilluminated part of a mine, shall carry a light.

118. Fire prevention.—In a mine no person shall place or throw or cause or permit to be placed or thrown any naked light such as candle, unenclosed lamp or lighting torch (cheesa stick or a 'kai-piece') on or near any timber, wooden structure or other combustible material where such naked light may cause danger from fire.

In case of blasting with explosives any timber in chutes, in blackrock boxes, stulls, sets, etc, sufficient water shall be applied to the timber before and after blasting so that no fire thereby may be caused.

CHAPTER XIII

EXPLOSIVES

119. No explosives shall be stored in or about a mine except in accordance with the provisions of rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

120. Explosives must be in their ordinary manufactured form and of good quality and as far as can be practically known in good condition when distributed for use. Only one kind of detonator shall, except with the permission of the Inspector be used in the same mine. It shall be of sufficient power for every kind of explosive used.

121. No fuse or explosives are allowed to be taken into the mine other than the brands specially authorised by the superintendent.

122. Explosives shall not be taken into or kept in a dwelling house; but only in a properly constructed magazine.

123. Explosives shall not be stored underground in a mine except with the approval in writing of the Chief Inspector and in a magazine or magazines duly licenced in accordance with the provisions of rules made under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and in accordance with any provisions additional thereto as may be prescribed by the Chief Inspector of Explosives.

124. Every magazine shall be in charge of a competent person acquainted with the nature of explosives whose name shall be entered in a book called "Explosives Storage Book" and who shall be responsible for the proper receipt, storing and distribution of the explosives and shall keep a record of all receipts and deliveries in the said book, which shall be kept in the magazine.

125. All explosive material must be distributed whether above or below ground only by the person or persons appointed for that purpose by the Superintendent.

126. Explosives shall be issued in such a manner as to ensure a good turn over and only to competent persons appointed by an officer of the mine and no unauthorised person shall have explosives in his possession. The names of such competent persons shall be registered in a book to be kept for the purpose.

127. The person in charge of a magazine shall keep a correct record of the number of cartridges of explosives and of detonators issued from the magazine to each authorised person and a similar record of explosives returned to the magazine.

128. Explosive carriers shall give requisitions signed by an officer of the mine giving the number of detonators, length of fuse and the quantity of other explosives required and the working place where they are to be used. Such requisitions shall be preserved by the person in charge of a magazine.

129. Explosives issued from the magazine shall be taken directly to the working place and any unused explosives must be returned to the magazine without any delay. Any one finding any explosive must take it at once to the nearest magazine.

130. Explosives including fuse when issued from the magazine must be carried at all times in secure locked cases or canisters and no case or canister may contain more than fifteen pounds of explosives.

131. No working place shall be supplied with a greater quantity of explosive material than will probably suffice for the requirements of the shift.

132. (1) Detonators must not be carried in the same case or canister with other explosives, but shall be carried in only special cases provided for the purpose.

(2) A small amount of explosive together with detonators may be kept in boxes for unforeseen contingencies, each box must be securely made and kept locked and may not contain except in cases under (3) more than half a pound of cartridges, six detonators and three yards of fuse. The detonators must be in a distinct compartment of the box separated by a strong partition from the rest. No box shall be so placed that there is any risk of its being exploded or ignited by the explosion or ignition of any other such box or otherwise.

(3) When all the holes drilled are not fired at the same time, the explosives for the uncharged holes may be kept in the meantime at a safe distance. They must be placed, in charge of some person responsible for them, where there is no risk of their being exploded or ignited.

133. Explosives shall not be sent down in a bucket, skip or cage, unless there is a distinguishing mark attached to the bucket, skip or cage or they are accompanied by some one who is responsible for them. If taken down by a ladder, each case or canister must be securely fastened to the person carrying it.

134. Before any mine is abandoned or the workings thereof has been discontinued, the owner, agent or superintendent shall see that all un-used explosives are either disposed of or removed to the surface from every underground magazine.

135. Adequate means of extinguishing fire and ready for immediate use shall be provided close to the entrance of every underground magazine.

136. No naked light shall be taken into an underground magazine.

137. No person shall smoke in a mine nor shall he carry anything which might cause ignition.

138. No scrap or broken portions of cartridges shall be placed in or left lying on the floor of the magazine.

139. No person shall either sell, purchase or otherwise attempt to take away any explosive from a mine without the written permission of the Superintendent.

140. **Possession.**—No person shall secrete or be in possession of explosives in or about a mine except as provided for in these regulations.

141. **Tools for opening.**—No person shall use anything except implements of wood, brass or copper in opening cases containing explosives except where cases are screwed down when an iron screw driver may be used to withdraw the screws but for no other purpose.

142. Transport in shaft notice.—Immediately before any person conveys explosives in a shaft by means of machinery he shall give notice to the engine driver, banksman or signalman.

143. Lowering.—The engine driver shall gently lower or raise the cage or other conveyance containing explosives.

CHAPTER XIV

BLASTING

144. Who may blast.—All blasting operations shall be conducted by a blaster holding a blaster's certificate. In cases of emergency, a person who does not hold a blaster's certificate may be authorised to conduct blasting operations by the Superintendent or an underground Agent who shall be responsible that such person is competent.

145. Preparation of Charges.—The blaster himself shall prepare the fuse, detonator and primer for use and shall charge every hole but he may be assisted otherwise in the preparation of charges and in firing the shots by one or more competent assistants.

146. Precautions during preparation of charge.—During the preparation of charges and the charging of holes, all lights must be kept at a safe distance and smoking shall be strictly prohibited while explosives are being handled.

147. Fuse capping.—Every blaster must carry a knife in order to be able to cut a burning fuse, if necessary, and also a pair of pliers for crimping the detonator on to the fuse except when detonators are crimped to the fuse on surface.

148. Primer cartridge.—The fuse with its attached detonator shall after being inserted in the primer cartridge, be securely fastened thereto by string or other suitable material so that it cannot be easily withdrawn from the cartridge. The fuse and detonator shall not be inserted in the primer until it is required for immediate use.

149. Tools.—In charging or stemming holes the use of any iron or steel tool, scraper or rod is prohibited and no explosive shall be forcibly pressed into a hole of insufficient size.

150. Tamping.—A wad of paper about one inch thick must be inserted immediately on top of the primer and below the tamping which shall be at least six inches deep. Only sand loosely filled in or soft clay lightly pressed home or water shall be used as tamping for any explosive requiring the use of a detonator.

151. Number of holes to be fired in a round.—Not more than eight holes unless the fuses are ignited by more than one person in which case the number may be increased to 12 holes shall be fired in one round in any drive, stope or shaft or unless the charges are fired electrically or unless the special permission of the Inspector has been obtained. No holes shall be charged except those which are to be fired in that round and all those which have been charged shall be fired in one round.

152. Lighting fuses.—Blasting gelatine or other high explosive shall not be lighted in order to set fire to fuses but a small portion of such explosive may be attached to the end of a fuse to assist it to ignite.

153. Warning before firing.—Before any shots are fired, due warning shall be given in every direction by shouting the fire signal and all approaches to the place where the shots are being fired shall be guarded. The blaster shall be responsible that no person is allowed to remain in or to come into dangerous proximity to the shots.

154. Precautions to be observed in the case of working places approaching each other.—Whenever any working place approaches another so closely that any further blasting will reduce the intervening rock to a thickness of six feet or less, such further blasting must be conducted from one working place only at any one time. The Underground Agent in charge shall be responsible that the working parties are duly warned of the near approach of the two places and the blaster in charge of the operations in the one place shall take steps to ensure that no person remains in the other place while shots are being fired.

155. Counting of shots.—The number of shots which explode must be counted by at least two persons one of whom shall be the blaster. Unless both are certain that all the charges have exploded, the working place must not be re-entered for at least 30 minutes after the first explosion.

156. No re-entry until fumes are cleared.—If all the charges have exploded properly or if they have been fired electrically the working place may be re-entered as soon as it is sufficiently clear of fumes; provided that in the case of electric firing the source of electricity shall have first been disconnected.

157. Who should enter first.—After blasting has taken place, the blaster or person in charge of the working place shall be first to re-enter the place and until he has pronounced it to be safe and sufficiently free from fumes, he shall not permit any other person to enter except for the purpose of making it safe.

158. Search for unexploded explosives after blast.—In clearing the stuff broken by the blast, loose unexploded cartridges, detonators, etc., must be carefully looked for and, if found, removed at once by the blaster or mestri in charge to a safe place.

159. Plugging of sockets.—Before drilling is commenced, all loose rock must be removed from the working faces and if any sockets or portions of holes which have not broken are found they shall be securely plugged by the person in charge of the working place with wooden plugs of which a supply shall be provided.

160. Examination of misfired holes.—In the event of a misfire (or charge failing to explode properly) having occurred or being suspected the blaster himself must be the first to re-enter the working place. He shall search for the misfire and, if necessary, may have the place cleaned up for this purpose; but he shall permit no other work.

161. Misfire to be reblasted.—As soon as the misfire has been found, the blaster shall refire it without delay for which purpose he shall insert a fresh primer with detonator and fuse in the hole. If necessary the tamping may be gently removed with a wooden or copper scraper; but not the paper wad.

162. Reporting of misfire.—If the misfire cannot be found or re-blasted the blaster shall before leaving the mine inform the mestri in charge of the next shift and also an Underground Agent, Foreman or Assistant Underground Foreman who shall then be considered to be in charge of the working place. The blaster shall before leaving the mine cause a report of every misfire to be entered in the book kept for the purpose at the shaft top. Unless the mestri is present at the working place the blaster shall before leaving post a man to prevent access thereto, and warn persons of the existence of the misfire.

163. Drilling not to be permitted until misfire re-blasted.—The mestri in charge of the next shift may have the place cleaned up and made secure but no drilling shall be permitted until the misfire has been re-blasted or until the place has been inspected by an Underground Agent, Foreman or an Assistant Foreman and instructions obtained from him as to the course to be followed. The Agent, Foreman or Assistant Underground Foreman shall take steps to ensure that his instructions are properly carried out, and both he and the mestri shall be held responsible for this being done.

164. Deepening old holes.—(a) No person shall deepen or cause or permit to be deepened a hole in which explosives had once been charged. No person shall withdraw the charge from a hole either before or after blasting.

(b) No person shall extract or attempt to extract explosives from a hole which had been charged.

The mestri in charge of the working place shall be held responsible for the due observance of the provisions of this regulation.

165. Drilling in the vicinity of sockets precautions.—The person in charge of the working place shall point out the position and direction of every new hole to be drilled, and shall be responsible that the drillers do not deviate therefrom. The greatest care shall be taken that no new hole shall be bored in such a direction that it can come in dangerous proximity to any old hole or socket in which explosives have perviously been charged.

166. Who may handle explosives.—Only persons authorised by the Superintendent or holding a blaster's certificate shall open or interfere in any manner with a box containing explosives.

167. Blaster's responsibilities.—The holder of a blaster's certificate shall not permit any person working under him to retain any explosive in his possession or to remove it from the mine to the surface and shall be responsible that all reasonable precautions are taken.

168. Precautions in using electrical firing cables.—(a) When electrical firing cables or wires are used in the vicinity of power or lighting cables or wires, sufficient precautions shall be taken to prevent the firing cables or wires from coming in contact with the lighting or power cables or wires.

(b) The firing cables or wires shall not be connected to the firing device until immediately before they are required for the firing of charges, and shall be disconnected therefrom immediately after the charges are fired.

(c) The firing cables or wires used for firing charges in one working place shall not be used for firing charges in another working place until all proper precautions have been taken to ensure that the firing cables or wires have not any electrical connection with the leads from the first working place.

(d) A blaster shall not, enter or allow any other person to enter any place where charges have been fired until he has disconnected the firing cables from the blasting battery, or has pulled out and locked the switches of the blasting circuit.

CHAPTER XV

MACHINERY

169. Air receivers, etc.,—charge of.—All compressed air-receivers and driving-gear must be in the personal charge of competent men appointed by the Chief Engineer. Every air-receiver shall have attached to it a proper safety-valve and an air-gauge and shall be inspected by an Assistant Engineer once a week at least.

170. Hydraulic testing-record of test.—(a) Before an air-receiver is cased in or put in commission it shall be subjected to hydraulic test by the Chief Engineer or a competent person appointed by him. The test shall be repeated after any important renewals or repairs and also at least once in three years. A record of every such test shall be entered in books kept for the purpose.

(b) In the test, the hydraulic pressure shall be at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the maximum working pressure permitted.

(c) The working pressure shall be measured as the pressure in excess of that due to the atmosphere.

171. Safety valves.—The weight of every safety-valve shall be fixed on the lever so that it cannot be inadvertently shifted so as to increase the pressure.

172. Fencing of machinery, etc.—(1) All exposed parts of machinery which are dangerous when in motion must be railed or partitioned off in such a manner that no accident can occur except through carelessness.

(2) Dangerous places, such as elevated platforms, pits, trapholes, etc., shall be fenced off so as effectively to safeguard those persons authorised to work there or be in the vicinity.

173. Duties of boiler attendant.—Every person in charge of any engine or other appliance, apparatus or machine shall see that it is in proper condition before commencing work and if there is any defect shall remedy the same or report it to a Chief or Assistant Engineer; he must see that no extra weight of any kind are added to the safety-valves of air-receiver and that the allowed pressure of air is not exceeded.

174. Repairing and oiling machinery in motion prohibited.—The repairing, adjusting, cleaning or lubricating of machinery in motion shall not be permitted when there is a risk of personal injury.

175. Shifting of driving belts.—Shifting driving belts while the machinery is in motion is prohibited unless a satisfactory mechanical appliance is provided for the purpose. This shall not apply to the customary shifting of light belts on the coned pulleys of machine tools.

CHAPTER XVI

ACCIDENTS, ETC.

176. (1) When any accident occurs in or about a mine causing loss of life or serious bodily injury, or when an accidental explosion, ignition, spontaneous

heating, outbreak of fire, irruption of water, unexpected or premature collapse of workings, breakage of ropes, chains, or other gear by which men are lowered or raised or accidental overwinding of cages while men are being lowered or raised occurs in or about a mine, the owner, agent or superintendent of the mine shall forthwith inform the nearest Inspector by telephone or telegraph or by special messenger and shall also, within twentyfour hours of the occurrence of such accident, explosion, ignition, outbreak, irruption, collapse of workings, breakage or overwinding send notice thereof in the Form given in the Schedule to the Chief Inspector and to the District Magistrate or to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. One copy of the notice shall be posted simultaneously on a special notice Board at a conspicuous place in the office at the mine where it may be inspected by Trade Union officials. The notice shall be kept on the Board for not less than two months from the date of such posting.

(2) When an accident occurs due to electricity the Electric Inspector of Mines shall also be informed forthwith in the aforesaid manner.

177. If death results from any injury already reported as serious under regulation 176, the owner, agent or superintendent shall forthwith inform the inspector by telephone, telegraph or special messenger and shall within twenty-four hours of his being informed of the death, send notice thereof to the Chief Inspector and the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

178. **Place of accident to be left untouched.**—The place where an accident involving the death of, or serious injury to, any person has occurred shall be left untouched after removal of the injured person or persons until it has been examined by an Inspector or until the expiry of forty-eight hours, unless the stoppage of work at that place would seriously impede the work of the rest of the mine, or unless the consent of the Inspector to the resumption of work has been obtained.

179. **Reporting of non-casualty accidents.**—Whether personal injury is caused or not, every accident occurring under the following classification shall be reported without delay to the Inspector:—

- (1) Engine running out of control.
- (2) Fracture of any essential part of winding engine, crank shaft, couplings, bearings, gearing, clutch, drums or drum shaft.
- (3) Fracture of winding rope or of its attachment to skip, cage or drum.
- (4) Fracture of pit-head sheave or axle or bearings of same.
- (5) Failure of emergency brake.
- (6) Failure of safety catch to act when required.
- (7) Failure of device for prevention of overwinding or of detaching hook to act when required.
- (8) Overwinding of cage or skip.
- (9) Bursting of anything containing steam, compressed air or other substance at high pressure.
- (10) Jamming of skip or cage in shaft.
- (11) Derailment of skip or cage by which the winding rope is likely to have been overstrained.
- (12) Skip or cage leaving guides in vertical shafts.
- (13) Failure of depth indicator.
- (14) Extensive caving or subsidence in the ground workings.
- (15) Accidental ignition of explosives.
- (16) Flooding of any considerable portion of the workings or failure of any dam or reservoir used for conserving water or slimes.
- (17) Any fire or any indication or recrudescence of fire or of spontaneous combustion in the mine or of explosion of gas or dust.
- (18) Fracture or failure of any essential part of any machines whereby the safety of person may be endangered.

180. **Report of personal injury.**—Every workman receiving any personal injury in any mining operations shall before leaving the mine report the same to one of the mining officers or the banksman at the top of the shaft or to his immediate superior; and any person to whom such report is made shall as soon as possible communicate the same to the Superintendent or Head of the Department.

CHAPTER XVII

MINE PLANS

181. General plan of Mining Rights.—A general plan, made by a competent surveyor of the land which is in the possession of the owner for mining purposes or over which he holds any mining rights to a distance of 600 feet from any point where mining operations are or have been carried on but not beyond the limits of such land must be kept at the mine and be made up at least every six months.

182. Surface Plan.—The general plan must show the Government survey marks (if any), the boundaries of the land, the outcrops as well as the actual strike and dip of the reefs or other mineral deposits so far as known, all open surface workings, shaft openings, bore-holes, water-furrows, reservoirs, tailings-sites, public roads and railways and the principal buildings and sites of mining and metallurgical plant. It must also show the geographical meridian.

183. Underground Plans and Sections.—Besides the general plan referred to above, the Superintendent must keep in the office of the mine an underground working plan and section or sections showing clearly all the workings surveyed upto within four months from date.

184. Sections of workings.—The underground plans and sections must in particular show clearly all shafts, bore, holes, drives, crosscuts, winzes, rises, excavations (stopped ground) and any tunnels and passages connected therewith and the position of all permanent winding gear, pumps ventilating fans, brattices and doors for regulating ventilation and all underground bench marks and stations of the underground survey and in addition thereto the vertical depth of bore-holes, the depth at which the mineral deposits have been intersected, the general strike of the reefs or mineral deposits with their dips at different points and the dislocations of the strata and other geological features.

185. Scale of plans.—All underground plans must be on the scale of 30 or 60 feet to one inch.

186. Bench marks.—All bench marks or stations of the underground surveys must be properly marked with holes and plugs and care must be taken to preserve them in view of subsequent surveys.

187. Plotting of surveys.—The plottings of every survey must be made from a line or lines representing on the plan the true geographical meridian.

188. Plans and Sections to be sent to Chief Inspector before abandonment of mine.—In case of a mine or any considerable part of it being intentionally abandoned, the general and underground plans and underground sections must first be completed up-to-date and the same or exact copies thereof must be sent to the Chief Inspector within two months of such abandonment.

189. Survey of underground workings.—All underground workings must, when it is possible, first be surveyed before being allowed to become inaccessible.

190. Withholding plans or concealing workings an offence.—Any owner, Agent or Superintendent or other person engaged in mining operations who wilfully withhold any portion of a mine plan or conceals any part of the workings or knowingly allows the mine plans to be incorrect, shall be guilty of a breach of these regulations.

191. Copies of plans to be deposited with Chief Inspector.—A true copy on mounted paper or tracing cloth of the general plan and of every underground plan or section referred to in regulations 181 and 183 shall be deposited with the Inspector and the said copies shall be brought up-to-date *every six months* by the Superintendent.

For this purpose the said copies may be obtained by the Superintendent from the Inspector any time subsequent to the 30th June and 31st December and shall be returned to the Inspector *in the following month*.

CHAPTER XVIII

GOVERNMENT RETURNS AND NOTICES

192. Monthly returns.—The Superintendent of a mine shall furnish monthly to the Inspector a statement showing the quantities of ore obtained and treated and the quantity of metal or other finished products obtained and other returns and statistics in such form and at such time as may be asked for.

193. Annual Returns.—The owner or Superintendent of a mine or works shall furnish annually returns to the Chief Inspector in such form as may be asked for respecting such data as may be reasonably required.

194. Notice of commencement or discontinuance of mining.—Where any working is commenced for the purpose of opening a mine or where the working of a mine is temporarily or permanently discontinued or abandoned or where the working of a mine is recommenced after any such discontinuance or abandonment, the owner or his Agent or Superintendent shall immediately give written notice thereof to the Chief Inspector.

195. Particulars of owner, etc. to be supplied to Chief Inspector.—The owner or his Agent or Superintendent shall, without delay, furnish the Chief Inspector with the following information :

- (1) Name of mine,
- (2) Name and address of Proprietor,
- (3) Name and address of Agent or Superintendent and shall likewise give notice of any change in their names or addresses within three days of such change.

196. Responsibility of owner on abandonment for surface protection, etc.—In case of the abandonment of a mine, the owner at the time of such abandonment shall continue to be responsible for the carrying out of the provisions regarding the protection of the surface under Chapter II, the furnishing of plans under Chapter XVII and the sending in of returns under Chapter XVIII until such regulations have been complied with.

197. Underground workings approaching railway.—Notice shall be given to the Chief Inspector if any working approaches to within 500 feet of a railway in any direction.

198. Inspector to take samples.—An Inspector is entitled to take or cause to be taken such samples of ore, quartz or other minerals from any reefs, beds or deposits or from any intermediate or final products extracted, obtained or produced in the course of any mining operations, as he in the execution of his duty may think fit but if they be of more than two pounds weight, or contain more than five grains of gold, or be taken more than once in three months, the Government shall pay for the same at a fair valuation.

CHAPTER XIX

MISCELLANEOUS

199. Interference with or obstruction of persons in the discharge of their duties under the Rules be reported to a Mining Officer.—No person shall offer or render any service or use any threat to any other person with a view to preventing him from complying with these regulations or from performing his duties faithfully. If any person who receives any such offer or threat, fails to inform at once an officer of the mine, he shall be guilty of a breach of these regulations.

200. Periodical examination of working places, etc.—(1) The Superintendent or other Mining Officer acting under his instructions, shall at least once in three days while the men are at work, visit and examine every working place in the mine and all machinery and other mining operations of every description below ground or on the surface, and shall see that safety in every respect is ensured.

(2) He shall as soon as practicable report the occurrence of the breach of any provision of these regulations to the Inspector or take such other disciplinary steps as the Inspector may have directed or approved of. Particulars of every such breach and the disciplinary steps taken shall be entered in a register which shall be open for inspection at all reasonable times to an Inspector.

201. No admittance to a mine without previous consent.—Except under the provisions of these regulations, no person shall enter a mine who has not previously obtained the consent of the Superintendent or his representative.

202. Sleeping underground prohibited.—No person shall sleep or be permitted to sleep underground.

203. Unauthorised entry into shaft, etc., prohibited.—Unauthorised entrance into any shaft or other working, or into any shed or enclosure or into any place where machinery or receivers are erected, or other mining operations are carried on is prohibited and notices to this effect must be posted up at all station entrances.

204. Workmen prohibited from wandering about.—No workman shall, except in cases of emergency, go to any part of the mine except where it is necessary for him to go in the course of or when coming to or from his work.

205. Instruction of workmen in regulations.—Where any workman is unable to read the regulations, the person in charge shall see that such workman is made acquainted with the regulations concerning him or appropriate to his particular occupation and duties.

206. Attestation of reports.—In all cases where any person is required by these regulations to make any report he shall sign his name to it. If he is unable to write, he shall be present when his report is written and shall have it read over to him and shall attach his mark to such report in token of this having been done. The name of the person writing the report shall also be entered at the end of the report together with a statement of its having been read over to the person on whose behalf it is written.

207. Observance of Regulations pertaining to posts.—Where the duties of more than one post are entrusted to the same person that person shall be bound by and observe the regulations attached to each such post.

208. Deputing of work.—No person shall depute any one to do his work without the sanction of his immediate superior.

209. Removal of Protective barriers, etc.—No person shall wilfully damage or without proper authority remove or render useless any fence, manhole, place of refuge, casing, guide, signal or means of signalling, brake, indicator or other appliance or thing which has been provided for the purpose of carrying out these regulations or for the safety of workmen or otherwise for the purpose of properly carrying on mining operations and no person shall alter, remove or in any way render useless any arrangement in the mine provided for the above purposes without the consent of the Superintendent.

210. Causing destruction, theft, etc., offence.—Any person employed in or about the mine who shall by any act or omission wilfully or negligently do anything likely to endanger life or shall wilfully or in a careless or thoughtless manner expose himself to danger shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach of these regulations.

211. Safety regulations, etc., to be complied with.—No person shall refuse or neglect to obey any orders issued with a view to the safety or the convenience or proper discipline of the mine not being inconsistent with these regulations by any person under whose orders he is placed nor shall interfere with, impede or obstruct any person in the discharge of his duties or interfere with or obstruct the working of the mine.

212. Workmen to Strictly adhere to regulations.—All workmen shall strictly adhere to these regulations and to any directions issued by the Superintendent with a view to their safety or convenience or the proper discipline of the mine not being inconsistent with these regulations contained in the notices posted in or about the mine for the guidance of the workmen.

213. Report of infringement of regulations.—Any person who may observe or be aware of any neglect or infringement of these regulations shall report the case to his immediate superior or to the Superintendent or an Underground Agent or other Mining Officer or (if the person reporting the same is a workman) to an Underground Foreman or Assistant Foreman so that immediate means may be taken to rectify it and to prosecute the offender.

214. Abetment of breaches of regulations or failure to report them an offence.—Any one who shall knowingly permit any person over whom he exercises authority to commit or shall otherwise abet a breach of these regulations or shall observe or be aware of a breach thereof without reporting the same as aforesaid shall himself be deemed to commit a breach thereof.

215. Persons guilty of wilful or negligent commission or omissions deemed to commit breach of regulations.—Every person employed in mining operations (other than the owner, Agent or Superintendent) who is wilfully or negligently guilty of any act or omission which in the case of an owner, Agent or Superintendent would be a breach of these regulations, shall be deemed to commit a breach of these regulations.

216. Suspension or discharge of workmen for breach of regulations.—All workmen who neglect to observe any of the provisions of these regulations may be

suspended, and ordered out of the mine by the Superintendent or other Mining Officer.

217. Competent persons only to be employed.—No person shall be selected or allowed to perform or shall perform any duty in connection with any mining operations unless he is fully competent and qualified to carry out the work allotted to him.

218. Safety and discipline of workmen.—The owner, Agent or Superintendent shall provide for the safety and proper discipline of the men employed above and below ground and appoint such persons as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these regulations.

219. Power to postpone operation of regulations.—If there is anything in the construction of any mine which at the time of the issue of these regulations is not in accordance with these provisions, the Chief Inspector shall have power to suspend the operation of these regulations in such cases for such period as he shall think fit.

SCHEDULE

(See Regulation 176)

NOTICE OF ACCIDENT

FROM

To

THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES, DHANBAD P. O., MANBHEM DISTRICT.

Through the - $\frac{\text{District}}{\text{Sub-Division}}$ —Magistrate of

Dated

SIR

I have to furnish the following particulars of

a fatal accident
a serious accident
an accidental explosion or ignition
an outbreak of fire
an irruption of water
a premature collapse of workings
breakages of ropes chains or other
gear by which men are lowered or
raised
an overwinding of cages while men
are being lowered or raised

which has occurred at the Mine.

Situation of the mine (Village, Station, District, Province).	
2. Mineral worked.	
3. Name and postal address of owner.	

4. Name and sex of persons.		Age.	Occupation.
Killed	Injured		
5. Date and hour of the occurrence			
6. Place of occurrence.			
7. Cause and description.			
8. Classification of accident [see (5) below].			
9. Nature of injury and, if fatal, cause of death.			

Yours faithfully,
 Owner/Agent/Superintendent.

Notes and Instructions

(1) *How to submit the Notice.*—When any accident occurs in or about a mine, causing loss of life or serious bodily injury, or when an accidental explosion, ignition, outbreak of fire or irruption of water occurs in or about a mine, the owner, agent or Superintendent of the mine shall forthwith inform the Inspector of the Circle in which the mine is situated by telephone or telegraph and shall also give notice of the occurrence of such accident, explosion, ignition, outbreak or irruption by despatching this form, duly filled in within 24 hours of the occurrence, through the Magistrate of the District to the Chief Inspector of Mines.

(2) Under Section 33 of the Indian Electricity Act notices of accidents resulting or likely to have resulted in loss of life or personal injury are required to be submitted.

(3) *Explanation of serious injury.*—Means any injury which involves, or in all probability will involve, the permanent loss of the use of, or permanent injury to, any limb or the permanent loss or injury to the sight or hearing, or the fracture of any limb or the enforced absence of the injured person from work for a period exceeding twenty days.

(4) *Notice of subsequent death of injured person.*—When any person dies from the result of an injury already reported as serious, the owner, agent or Superintendent of the mine shall send notice within 24 hours of his being informed of the death to the Chief Inspector of Mines through the District Magistrate.

(5) The following terms are to be used at 8 (above) "Classification of accident":

1. Explosion, ignition and outbreak of fire.
2. Falls of roof.
3. Falls of side.
4. Premature collapse of workings.
5. In shaft (overwinding).
6. In shafts (ropes and chains breaking).

7. In shafts (Whilst ascending or descending by machinery).
8. In shafts (falling down shaft).
9. In shafts (things falling down shaft).
10. In shafts (miscellaneous).
11. Suffocation by gases.
12. By explosives.
13. Irruptions of water.
14. Haulage.
15. By underground machinery.
16. Sundries underground.
17. By surface machinery.
18. Bollers or pipes bursting.
19. On surface railways and tramways belonging to the mine.
20. By electricity.
21. Miscellaneous on surface.
22. Miscellaneous belowground (Rock bursts).

[No. M-41(25)52.]

P. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

